

Maclean's

THE ECONOMIC
OUTLOOK:
GLIMMERS OF HOPE

Best In The World

The Lives And
Times Of Canada's
Supermodels

Mega-star
Linda Evangelista



5511370001



Ultimately, there's Black.

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COVER

BEST IN THE WORLD

Canadian Linda Evangelista has soared to a level in the fashion world previously attained only by such legendary women as Twiggy and Jean Shrimpton. Legions of women mimic her style, and top designers hawk her apparel to sell their merchandise. In an exclusive interview, Evangelista describes her remarkable journey to the pinnacle of the international fashion industry. — 28

BUSINESS

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Canadian consumers are nervous about the economy—and the latest volley of economic statistics will likely do little to improve their gloomy mood. Most economists, however, are relying on the combination of low inflation and declining interest rates to fuel a gradual recovery through 1992. — 28



FILMS

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

Nostalgia for the nuclear family is all over the big screen for the holiday season—even in the MacLanes' *The Addams Family*. In the cold, recessionary *Christmas*, Hollywood has turned the family bunch into an oasis of lost innocence in a world rocked by separation and uncertainty. — 54





An Invidious Choice

While the federal government struggled with time-worn commercial problems last week, an equally intractable—and potentially explosive—issue was unfolding in Geneva. There, the current five-year round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is approaching a delicate agreement on the future shape of international commerce. In a last-minute move, the United States and the 12-member European Community agreed to scrap all farm-subsidy programs, including Canada's supply-management system, generally related to its marketing boards. Supply management is a network of import quotas and fixed prices designed to protect domestic supply and demand for poultry, eggs, dairy products. Without the system, many Canadian farmers who have already cut losses in their relatively small markets would be driven out of business by competition from giant U.S. agribusinesses.

That potential loss in itself presents the government with a formidable problem. But it is not the only one. The farm vote in Quebec alone could determine the outcome of elections in 25 of its 25 federal constituencies—regions that could be critical in any Tory re-election campaign. At the same time, however, opening the borders to foreign competition would benefit Canadian consumers because it would lead to dramatically lower prices. Ottawa could still refuse to sign the final GATT accord, but that would leave Canada in a politically vulnerable position to renege from its traditional trading partners.

Washington and the EC, of course, want to replace all existing supply-management systems with a single tariff that would be phased out over a number of years. Canada's best—and perhaps only—way out of the dilemma may be to insist on a prohibitively high tariff initially, with a long enough phase-out period to allow farmers to consolidate in larger, more competitive units or gradually switch to other lines of production. That would be cold comfort for a lot of farmers. But it may be the only way to make the best of a thoroughly bad situation.

Tom Russell

Senior Writer Tom Russell reported on most of this week's cover on supermarket



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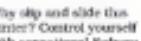
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LETTERS

THE SAME DIFFERENCE

Much has been made of Quebec's proposed March toward independence, marking your Nov. 22 cover package, "What if Quebec seceded?" What many people ignore, however, is how Parti Quebecois Leader Jacques Parizeau has been defining independence. Some examples: Quebec would retain Canadian criminal law for at least a year, as well as Canadian currency indefinitely; it would model itself on Canadian environmental laws; Quebecers would be allowed to retain their Canadian citizenship; Quebec would press for full autonomy from Canada and attempt to characterize the entrepreneurial trade barriers now in place; and Quebec would remain part of the British Commonwealth, long seen by nationalists as a sign of English dominance. To make independence more palatable, the PQ has made it appear similar to the devolved status given

Richard P. Palagiano,
Presto-Clare, Que.



Parizeau making separation palatable

Japanese. As a direct descendant of one of the two main families in the article, I feel better knowing that these wrongs were addressed by the government. Hopefully, so others will suffer wrongful persecution in the future.

Thilo L. Mihm,
Regina

PASSAGES

DIED: Rock star Freddie Mercury, 45, in his London home, of bronchitis pneumonia brought on by AIDS. Mercury, who had lived as a solitaire for the past 18 months, formed the rock group Queen in 1973. It became one of Britain's most successful groups...sells over 100 million records in 20 years. Although his drug-induced death at Mercury's death, he was miraculously preventative. In a statement issued the day before his death, Mercury said, "The man has now come for my friends and fans around the world to hear the truth, and I hope that everyone will work with me, my doctors and all those worldwide in the fight against this terrible disease."



In February, The Order of Merit is reduced to 24 members. Sutherland Ellis one of two vacancies created by the deaths this year of novelist Graham Greene and atomic scientist Enrico Fermi.

DIED: Italian actress Claudia Cardinale, 46, at Lagarskro, Calif., home. The actress, who became a star in more than 100 movies, most of them Italian or German B-grade flicks with such titles as *Caveman* and *The Blue Hand* and *The Dirty Two*. But she was best known for her portrayal of obnoxious characters in Werner Herzog's 1973 war movie, *Madame*, and in *Apocalypse Now* (1979), about a power-hungry conquistador. The father of actress Nastassja Kinski once said, "If I hadn't been an actor, I would have been a murderer—or the victim of a murderer."

AWARDED: To Australian opera star Dame Joan Sutherland, 65, one of Australia's highest honors, the Order of Merit. Queen Elizabeth II will present the award to the diva when she visits Australia in the days when she visits Australia

in 'The H-51 day war,' which describes the fall of Hitler's Germany, one of which is that "the survivors...brought home many of the wounded to hospital, and raped and tortured many." But "Legacy of shame," which describes a Canadian perspective that was justifiably nervous about the prospect for a Japanese invasion, suggests that the reinternment of Japanese-Canadians was "perhaps the darkest chapter in the history of race relations in Canada." What gives?

Greg Morris,
Victoria

BRADY APATHY

As a person living with AIDS, I was shocked by basketball star Barry (Magic) Johnson's announcement that he is infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which eventually causes AIDS, and that he has consented to be a spokesman for耐用品 ("Magic Magic," Health, Nov. 18). What will it take in Canada to eradicate this growing epidemic to the public? We need strong government action now to help provide the means to find new treatments. Unfortunately, it may take a prominent Canadian to emphasize that they are infected for this to occur.

David Press,
London, Ont.

Four excellent article "A turbulent past haunts Quebec" insight into question the potential land-claims in the event that Quebec decides to secede from Canada. If certain Canadians believe that Canada could break away pieces of Quebec, then I suggest that the international courts could give Quebec back some of its original land, which included parts of Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New York and Vermont.

Galina Loftheim,
Montreal

It is good that Bea Maloney told off Jacques Parizeau and company, pointing out that if they wanted to separate from Canada, they will have to give up Canadian passports and citizenship. He is perfectly correct in saying that Canada is not a collection where separations can pack and choose whatever suits them. Now, will the Prime Minister also take the message to stand up to Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa? I am not so-called federalists and feel they equally unequivocally that they cannot expect the federal government to spend millions of dollars on bilingualism in English-speaking Canada while English is being suppressed in Quebec.

J.P. Kauanava,
Egham, Ont.

RIGHTFUL REDRESS

I applaud Maclean's for its Nov. 18 special report on modern Japan, specifically "Legacy of shame." It is about time that this country saw exactly what happened to the many Japanese-Canadians who were wrongfully persecuted during the Second World War. It is good that this nation will read about my ancestors and the grief they encountered for being born

TRULY SPECTACULAR EVENTS ARE RARE



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LETTERS

SUPPORTING SELF-APPRAISAL

Charles Gordin's commentary on the media's movement was a cheap shot ("What is it that was really wrong?" Colour, Nov. 10). Like him, I found Robert Bry's book, *How Jews Impenetrable*. But I refuse to condone an emerging philosophy just because it is tagged a movement. Gordon fails to understand our "They are...especially to our sense of competency." The true right movement and the peace movement still poll and profit in self-referential self-appraisals. If the man's movement can get half the human race to take a good look at itself, what is the problem?

*Ken Newmark,
Victoria*

A 'MISLEADING' PORTRAIT

When Peter G. Newman says that he found Michael Moritz's book *My Seven Lives and Times of Several Businesses* "disappointing," so can one argue with him—that is simply a portrait of Newman's own feelings ("Five characters who found their authors," Business Watch, Nov. 10). But when he goes on to tell his readers that Newman "deserves to try to capture the soul of [Brendan's] personality," Newman is dead wrong. The

book contains many, many pages dealing with Brendan's friendships and enemies, his almost unbearable bursts of rage, his sometimes turbulent relationships with his siblings and children, his ambitions, his lovesickness, his choose-your-own-adventure narrative of Brendan's personality. Moreover, in fact, makes an extremely ambitious attempt to capture Brendan on paper. How could Newman? If he read the book, make no mistake including a statement about another author's work?

*Robert Pyleford,
Toronto*

A BATTLE ROYAL

One wonders what couple of psychological wounds turned poor Alice Federer-Pham into such an unkind soul, never looking down upon the people she sees. Witness her latest tirade of verbal predilection towards the Prince and Princess of Wales ("Going to the dogs with the royal," Colour, Nov. 10). Perhaps it would be unfair to suggest that Federer-Pham's try, for a change, to debase people by one and

*Donald MacLean,
Halifax*

When Charles de Gaulle stuck his nose into our affairs, Canada was up in arms. Now, on his recent visit to Ontario, we have a dogma royal, Charles, the Prince of Wales, doing the same

thing when he publicly endorsed a so-called Canada—and every whisper was heard ("A royal Canadian sweep," Royalty, Nov. 10). Would it not be better to tell the millions of dollars it cost to bring Charles and Diana here and help our poor and homeless? The sooner we get rid of all the royalists and royalists that is in our country, the sooner we will become truly Canadian.

*John Penman,
Saskatoon*

WRIGLEY'S STICKY DILEMMA

As a former Halifax resident, I was shocked to read about that city's public transit system's cancellation of Wrigley's Great White campaign ("Great White," Opening Notes, Nov. 10). If the students who made the complaint about a black child being singled out in one ad had taken the time to review the other Wrigley ads, she would have realized that these pictures is to de-emphasize the game, not a race. In another ad, one person is distinguished by wearing a garb of Wrigley's gum—she is a white female. I applaud Wrigley for making an effort to portray Canada's ethnic diversity in its advertising.

*Glenda MacCullum,
Winnipeg, Ont.*

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and telephone number under "Your Letters to the Editor" heading. Send to: *Editor, Maclean's*, 222 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7. Or fax: (416) 595-7750.

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OPENING NOTES

Paul Quarrington wrestles with literacy, Robert Muir puts his trust in a senator, and Bob Rae gets advice

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

SOME of the ideals of Ontario's New Democrats are clearly under review. With the abandonment of public auto insurance in September, Premier Bob Rae gave up a cherished party goal. Now, Ontario's socialist government is breaking another lifelong taboo by taking advice from a prominent advocate of free trade. In September, Industry, Trade and Technology Minister Edward Philip hired Robert Johnstone, 59, as a special adviser to the government on trade policy. When he served as Canada's consul general in New York City between 1984 and 1988, Johnstone was a high-profile promoter of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement—which the campaign slogan. Johnstone says that he is also philosophically in favor of a North American-wide free trade deal—which Rae opposes. Johnstone, who remains well connected to Ontario's mercantile set, told *Maclean's* that he did not know why he was hired. But insiders say that Rae's office approved the appointment. Strange times make for strange bedfellows.

Rae: breaking another left-wing taboo



Cashing in on a sensational trial

Business is booming at Jim in Palm Beach, Fla., as William Kennedy-South's sensational rape trial gets under way. One of the most popular waiting holes in the posh Au Bar, where last March Senator Edward Kennedy spent nearly \$700 drinking with his nephew South, his son Patrick and a young woman who accompanied the two to the Kennedy estate where she says she was raped, has been renamed "Au Bar—Au Bar." And some here are offering such enticing drinks as Sex on the Kennedy Estate and the Menage à Trois. Even Spudnuts, an ice-cream bar, is get-



Au Bar: ice cream with a special twist

THE STAMP OF DISAPPROVAL

Revenue can be sweet—and smelly. Last month, The Devil Fish Gallery, a company in North Vancouver, started a revenge-by-mail service that advises prospective clients to "choose your tortilla and strike back with us." For \$5, company officials will send an unmarked envelope of used Q-tips. A package of rotting fish costs \$20. Indeed, revenge knows no bounds—or boundaries. Ten dollars will buy a cross-border shipment of sugar and baking soda that comes with the following note: "I sent you this coke to get it across the border safely."

Tyrannical tamperings

Last month, an acerbic newspaper strike began at The Cambridge Reporter, the daily newspaper in Cambridge, Ont., 60 km southwest of Toronto. But it appears that labor relations began to sour months before. In August, someone tampered with a small box on the editorial page and altered publisher Jon Butler's title to "Publisher and General Tyrant." Butler acknowledged that he was furious with the change, which ran for 10 days before he discovered it. But the culprit was never caught. "Too many people had access to the computer systems," Butler said. "It was impossible to determine who did it."

AN OUTSIDER'S CELEBRATION

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Geeson: "a natural thing to do"



Geeson's "natural thing to do"

A SETBACK FOR GAY-BASHING

The no-holds-barred world of wrestling has suffered a setback in Vancouver. Last week, the city's athletic commission announced that professional wrestlers may no longer engage in homoerotic-bashing during bouts. The decision came after Vancouver's gay rights activist Kenneth Walker complained about a recent World Wrestling Federation tag-team match. During the event, a duo called the Beverly Brothers appeared in purple capes and embraced openly while their opponents, the Bushwacker Boys, lectured the audience to hurl obscenities at the spectacle. Commission chairman David Brown told *Maclean's*: "What we are saying is that we won't condone such nonsense and such hatred. There is no place for hatred in wrestling."



Wrestling with the blues

Last month, controversial Texan Charlie Cook and his partner and wrestlers were inducted into a new hall of fame in Canada. To be held in St. John's, N.L., the Hall of Fame's new "Legacy Hall of Fame" called The Mad Wrestlers, which will perform for the first time on Dec. 5 at a Toronto fund raiser for 700, the international group that champions writers' freedom of expression. The five-member group includes literary icon Louise Erdrich, mystery novelist Gregory Ward and McClelland & Stewart's bookdoctor Donald Zawicki. Self-styled "Cook says and nothing more popular than reading. Well, we say 'Cook' in that." The Mad Wrestlers will perform what Quarrington gleefully calls "the only politically correct blues song in the world." He added: "Maybe we should name Chuck Cook to the hall."

Quarrington: "politically correct"

The ties that bind

Nova Scotia Tory Senator Robert Rae is recovering at the National Defense Medical Centre in Ottawa after a triple



Keen: nonpartisan surgeon

Surgery operation. As it happens, the surgery was performed by another Tory senator—William Keen. But party loyalty played a minor role. Rae's husband, James Briggs, told *Maclean's* that Rae did not care about his doctor's politics. Said Briggs: "He said he didn't care what side of the fence Keen came from as long as he did his job in the operating room."

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



long. Then, all of a sudden, something happens and we sober up a bit. What happened this time was Magic Johnson.

Beyond concern associated with public health, Johnson's illness raises other questions—about how we treat one another, how we use information, how we Americans perhaps react more often, perhaps in seeing ourselves as invincible and narrowly superior to the unfolding logic of cancer and difference. He has been a wonder to the United States, for 10 years and then first valued as a diagnostic, his grace and energy and interventions drug-free, the disease less enough was declared a risk to heterosexuality, now. Sleep with a stranger and you sleep with everybody he or she ever went to bed with. Nothing could be simpler. Some people because very careful. Others just... and? Hey, not me.

Remember, we are high rollers. Look at Lazarus, that fellow David Duke. Here is a man who once paraded around like Hitler's last sun and served as imperial overlord of the Ku Klux Klan. Most everything that comes out of his mouth is inaccurate or misleading. He has no more to say than how to run a government than did the 888, not exactly one of your high-spirited organizations, and the substance of his political message is that white people are getting a bad deal while all the cushy executive bonuses, the 15-bedroom houses, the big League associations, the country club memberships and the private airports are going to blacks.

Though Duke earned the white vote, he lost his bid for the governorship. Still, it is remarkable that in Lazarus—or anywhere—such a fellow could gain the support of more than a few short counts. But this is America, land of the free, home of the deaf. We do not pay attention. In one place, we have our selves in Georgia. Within its next, we invent a David Duke. Nowhere had the message of retribution come from out of state, and Duke says he ought to be president. Get ready.

The inaccuracy of Duke, the desecration of Magic Johnson are warning signals—but free the concern, no way, but from the centre of our shared consciousness. States of the art, we Americans must better learn to sense the racism danger—so a poll goes from the looks before executing that final, fatal, mate.

If he accepts the role, Magic Johnson can make a difference. President Bush has had a national cult-engaged, and that is nice, but not likely to accomplish much. When Johnson went to school his better not anymore. "It was like, 'If you were my better, I'd be your worse,'" Scott recalled. "I was like, 'Don't worry!'" Priority won't be the easiest topic to address at the athletes table. Conversations about sex and loyalty can be hard and embarrassing. For athletes and everyone else in late-20th-century America, however, no discussion are more important. Honesty is the only hope.

Moral remuneration? Forget it. Sexual practices change and then change again, and it is folly to wax outraged and indignant about determining values, Jason Livingston, pragmatist—the same before birth, birth, birth that Jason Livingston, pragmatist in good stead.

The dishonesty of a magical life

BY PAUL BRUNING

Let's get real about Magic Johnson. Apparently a gracious and engaging man, the former Los Angeles Laker basketball player nevertheless behaved with astounding disregard in the present case, having contacted the AIDS virus, twice certain death. All the talk on radio and TV call-in shows about Magic having the odds in dangerous resonance. Magic Johnson is going to die, and if the brokers don't fall his way, we could pension sooner than anyone wants to think.

Undeterred at this point is whether Johnson infected any of the women who he says sexually serviced as sexual partners. So far, he will, Cooke, as used to have tested negative—very good news. After revealing he was ill, Johnson said, he offered to leave the household, but Cooke dismissed the idea by slapping him. "I spoke the head." One might have understood if Magic Johnson's point was more than just playful. The couple had been married only six weeks and she was going to have a baby.

Elsewhere, many a tame and angry word must have passed between athlete and wife or sweetheart since Johnson's disclosure. Forgetting rules of engagement, I demand that the male athlete be allowed maximum access to atheist women who find big-league bodies—and balls—enticing. Former basketball supervisor Wilt Chamberlain now is penning a book in which he claims to have had sex with 20,000—no, maybe, 30,000—female admirers. It's a wonder the peer men has strength remaining to last his sexuality let alone estimate the opposition. Something special, that Wilt.

Women in long-term relationships with athletes may not be as assiduous as Chamberlain's in encouraging the sex as they apt to discuss the athlete's episode as a sort of amateurized celebrity sport, a celebrity sport—without hero worship, admiration and tailored gossip. On the chance they didn't know before, women now calibrated their guys could be carrying

home a fair量 more luggage from those long road trips.

Already, the good old days seemed over. Byrne Scott, a Lakers guard who knocked around with Johnson when the team was traveling, and that last for show for his health and immediately demanded that Scott continue his bonding to the court. "It was like, 'If you were my better, I'd be your worse,'" Scott recalled. "I was like, 'Don't worry!'" Priority won't be the easiest topic to address at the athletes table. Conversations about sex and loyalty can be hard and embarrassing. For athletes and everyone else in late-20th-century America, however, no discussion are more important. Honesty is the only hope.

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Johnson's life sex and in particular, we get drunk on it. We plastered it on billboards and magazine covers and newspaper ads, everywhere. That's how we do things—very

'FROM CRISIS TO CRISIS'

**BITTER POLITICAL
CONTROVERSY
OVER A POSSIBLE
REFERENDUM
DOMINATES A WEEK
OF TURMOIL**

Among some constitutional strategists in the federal Conservative Party, it was believed to be the political equivalent of a nuclear weapon—an assassination of last resort: the potential to denounce the country if it was ever used. Still, with recently, the federal government moved to determine if and how constitutional changes could be provided to the Constitution to its legal status. But the proposal has encountered fierce opposition from Quebec MPs, who claim that a national referendum could allow the rest of Canada to approve a amendment on Quebec. And last week, Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark received, pressuring from a pledge to introduce a referendum bill—possibly before the end of the year. His decision shocked even some Conservatives. Said Trudeau Tory MP Patrick Boyer: "I now have to assume that the people who pledged to assault Quebec on the Constitution were not sincere."

In fact, Clark admitted that Quebec will still be consulted on whatever proposals for constitutional material emerge from the present round of talks—even if not in a referendum. But the origins of this referendum proposal was another attack in a week of political turmoil for Clark and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. Just before Clark's shift, the government was caught unprepared when respected Senator Claude Charron resigned abruptly as co-chair of a parliamentary committee examining the government's constitutional proposals. The senator's resignation came as health for his defense, but that did little



Clark in his Ottawa office: 'The word referendum is a loaded word in Quebec'

to blunt its political impact. Mulroney had consulted heavily on Charron's participation in determining the constitutionality of Quebec. Instead, Charron's sudden resignation resolved a public expression of discontent during throughout the government. That was precisely what was understood at the time. Clark was unable to reach agreement with a number of independent groups for weeks, not on the timetable for a series of planned conferences on the Constitution (page 110). Of the Mulroney government's performance, one constitutional affairs critic, Louis Nipperman, declared: "They

inspired charges by some Tories—and some Quebec journalists—but the national opposition parties were issuing anti-French findings in order to score political points."

But clearly, it was the outcry over the proposed referendum that held the most political fire for the rest of the government. Numerous opinion surveys have demonstrated that a majority of Canadians favor holding a nationwide referendum on constitutional change. In response, the Tories had undertaken to first May's throne speech to introduce a law that would allow for "greater participation of Cana-

adians and women in constitutional change."

But as the full extent of the difficulties affecting the Tories' only strategy became clearer last week, a more pragmatic trend emerged as well. Increasingly, debate over Quebec's place in the country appears to be paving the party's ability to govern effectively in any field—indeed, the economy. That became evident when federal officials announced a \$160-million bailout for Quebec's struggling manufacturing economy. In Montreal, where unemployment in some neighborhoods has reached 20 per cent, the aid was welcomed but not without a note. On Nov. 28, independent MP Tony DiTerlizzi, who claimed that the government was again showing favoritism to Quebec. These complaints at first

denied and women in constitutional change."

From the beginning, however, Quebec members of the Conservative caucus have viewed that consultation with alarm. In crisis have predicted that a national referendum on the Constitution might easily produce that pitted Quebecers against the rest of Canada—dividing the country even further, or justifying the imposition of Quebec's settlement if its residents have rejected Acknowledged one senior Tory last week: "We simply hate the idea of holding a referendum, and it would clearly be a last resort, but Canadians have indicated that they want a say."

At first, Tory strategists appeared to be dodging the dilemma by crafting legislation that would set up the legal framework for a referendum, without committing the government to holding one. They assumed—many of whose members hold a visceral dislike for the Liberal leader. That豪osity appears to be clearly stated in Quebec, where a survey of 402 permanent Quebecers conducted last month by

Tory: "Rightly or wrongly, both the new and旧 believe it is essential to take a competitive approach to the Constitution. So they gave Chretien the referendum as a rope to climb back into the anti-secessionists."

Clark's offer brought the Liberals back to the committee—but it also enraged many Quebecers. Lucien Bouchard, the leader of the separatist Bloc Québécois, for one, immediately and loudly condemned Clark's proposed procedure as a tactic for the other nine provinces to impose their views of the country on Quebec.

Clark's claim also inflamed emotions in Quebec. They assume—many of whose members hold a visceral dislike for the Liberal leader. That豪osity appears to be clearly stated in Quebec, where a survey of 402 permanent Quebecers conducted last month by

National Notes

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was at least temporarily shelving plans for a referendum bill. "The word *referendum* is a loaded word in Quebec," he explained, adding: "The commitment in the three speeches was to ensure a process of public participation. What form that will take is something we have to decide." Chalifoux promised, should the *Tourisme*

from Quebec. Shawnessy told Dennis Prouton, a vocal critic of any Canada-wide referendum, exchanged a high-five handshake with Tremblay as Jean-Marc Robitaille, the two men emerged from the press chamber.

But some Tories blame Boisboudre for failing to keep his Quebec troops in line. And in fact, one Quebec Tory has acknowledged that "Many of our guys just laugh when Boisboudre shifts wings his hands, looks sideways and crosses his arms. He will have to sell this or that in Quebec. He hasn't said anything."

"And Clark's comment left other colleagues for flat-
tered. "Joe is just stretching
it," said a disengaged Boyce. Other Conservatives
from outside Quebec expressed concern that their
constituents may be denied
the same opportunity to vote
on any issue consequential
and that Quebecers have been promised by their
provincial government. Said Ed-
mond M. Scott Therrien, "My constituents will be dis-
appointed, because they want
some say, but that they will be

Binoculars blamed for failing to keep the troops in line



son and other members, a team of *Cartieristes* dealt with the Prime Minister. A former minister and business leader of Quebec Province, Robert Bourassa, and his dignified presence of lady-voiced oratoriness commanded the *Constituents* that he organized, with Marceline M. McGehee Dobbie to replace him, Mulroney appointed another Quebec senator, Gerald Tremblay—a rated committee report. Not Quebec observers need be told that Tremblay is unlikely to match Cartier's ability to influence provincial leaders in that province.

Meanwhile, each step-up in the cost to constitutional reform is plainly adding to the difficulties facing the government. Last week, Mulroney attempted to dampen the air of tension and dismay by announcing that his unity minister would be accompanied by a series of appearances in Toronto, where the Prime Minister spoke briefly of the "impressive achievements" of Canada and Canadians. But as Clark oscillated between the issue of allowing Canadians to vote in their constitutional forum, Mulroney's spokesman seemed to be准确性地传达了最

BUCK WALLACE with
JAMES STEPHENSON as
Bones

hosted by the C. D. Howe Institute and the Institute for Research on Public Policy, and a Niagara Institute conference in Toronto on distinct society status for Quebec, and the Canada clause. The process would then wrap up with a summit conference in Ottawa from Feb. 3 to 5, to end on the general themes of Ottawa's 1992 constitutional package.

But making the conference—a unity exercise to be a difficult task. On Nov. 13, as the parliamentary session took up committee hearings, a bilingual Clark unveiled his plan for the conference—without formal agreement from any of the hosting organizations. In fact, many members of the various task teams were clearly wary of participating and drove home bargees, noting that Ottawa's reasons for choosing Quebec as the site of the conference were less than clear. The Canadian Press' Steve C. Leach reported: "There was concern from some [that] it is crucial that the government's proposals are presented in a fairly balanced fashion. We're restoring our reputation as well as that of the House."

unrelated to growth.

— RAY FULTON on Disney

Landlords and lawsuits

Will property rights become a bargaining chip?

Prince Edward Island's rolling hills, lovely beaches and rural roads remain a study in natural beauty and a legacy of the past. Like most residents, Howard Caverle feels strongly about his claim to the island in the 19th century, his great-great-grandfather, James Caverle, worked the island for 25 years as a tenant farmer for an absentee British landlord. When he finally acquired title to his land in 1898, he was 17 years old, and, as a condition of

But MacLean's has learned that Ottawa
hopes to accept a patchwork applica-
tion the new right across the country if
provinces choose to dissent.

ments for entrepreneurial property rights. Constitution often cited the experience of the south of Montreal. Beginning in 1969, federal government expropriated 62,000

of food in the area in order to build



A New Glossary: PBL from student feedback about local environments

protection, small independent and high-handed governments. Opponents consider that it could interfere with the application of existing laws dealing with subjects as far-ranging as environmental protection and divorce settlements. Responding to these concerns, several provinces—including Prince Edward Island—have expressed reservations over the proposal. And some analysts say that Ottawa may drop the suggestion as a language in a measure by year's end, if substantial negotiations are not made.

The opponents say that extending property rights in the charter could also lead to abuse. Paul McEwan, for instance, counsel for the Toronto environmental group Pollution Probe, argues that such a step would give property owners the impression that they have the right to pollute their land. But her part, Shelly Day, the Vancouver secretary of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, claimed that a property rights clause could interfere with equal division of family assets after a

device. Said Day: "If the house is in the husband's name, he might come to court and say, 'It's my property. I don't have any desire to share.'"

In fact, several factors could affect the impact of the change. For one thing, the shelter above Parkinson's proposal and "reasonable limits" on individual rights "in the administration of justice" are being proposed. The bill also permits "reasonable standards" for welfare laws and other existing legislation to override as individual right to property. Critics such as Fraser believe that Parliament must be convinced that such checks on the right to property would lead to "increasing limitation" and that the proposal should instead be dropped entirely.

There is still another option that officials of the Federal Provincial Relations Office in Ottawa say they have explored. They point out that Section 36 of the Constitution permits provinces to opt out of any amendment if they believe that the amendment would be unconstitutional and perverse. That section, officials told Macdonald, could allow provinces deeply opposed to the enhancement of property rights in the Constitution to decline the previous proposal within their borders.

For the moment, the future of the property rights assessment remains as uncertain as the fate of the rest of Quebec's constitutional rights. The outcome will be left to the Supreme Court of Canada, which will hear the case in the fall of 1995.

SINCE 1870 in Oregon

Home for the hero

Local issues buffet Clyde Wells

The correspondence continues to pour in from across Canada. At the peak of the flood in 1990, more than 1,800 letters and faxes arrived at Clyde Wells's St. John's office each day—almost all of them appealing the Newfoundland premier to do something about the Miners Lake construction award. Even after 12 months after the agreement date, in prime heart of Wells's reformist administration, over 1,000, a short two dozen pieces of mail arrive in his office each working morning. Indeed, in some parts of English-speaking Canada he remains a folk hero, widely regarded as a political leader with the courage and integrity to stand up for his views in the face of mounting political pressure. But in his home province, a series of mapping problems has dimmed his luster. And Randy Seaton, a city councillor in Mount Pearl, a suburb of St. John's, last week, "Offered parts of this country map that I can't use as a base, but in certain areas of Newfoundland, he has lost a lot."

Most of the problems facing Wells and his Liberals, who hold 33 of the Newfoundland legislature's 52 seats, are beyond their control. The province remains marked by painful economic problems—including a severely depressed fishery. Meanwhile, Wells's government has been blamed for the failure to negotiate a formula for a variety of resource taxes. And it has drawn severe criticism over a series of layoffs and other tough executing measures announced earlier this year to combat the province's ballooning deficit. But the premier could worsen. During an interview with Marlene Wells and the *Advertiser*, she said that additional cuts in government spending may be necessary next year—particularly if federal transfer payments and provincial tax revenues continue to decline.

An election does not have to be held until 1994, and Wells and his Liberals remain firmly in control. Still, the unpopularity of the government's measures is reflected in the opinion polls. A year ago, according to a poll by Halifax-based Corporate Research Associates, the Liberals enjoyed 50.2-per-cent support, compared with 10.6 for the New Democrats and 13.8 for the Tories—pushed out of power by Wells in the 1989 provincial election. Twenty-five per cent were undecided. Corporate Research poll released last week painted a much blander picture. Liberal support was

down to 32.9 per cent, compared with 8.8 for the Tories and 9.7 for the NDP, with the incidence of undecided voters rising to 46 per cent.

Still, those figures show that Liberal support has remained high among decided voters: 61 per cent, compared with 18 for the NDP and 16 for the Tories. By his poll, Wells told Marlene that the number provides tacit confirmation that his March message of restraint is getting through. "The people of the province acknowledge the necessity for the government to take tough decisions," he said. But there are other interpretations. Some observers note that the Liberal support among decided voters may be due in much to the unpopularity of perfor-



Wells sending a blunt message of restraint

mer of Newfoundland's opposition parties. Noel Stephen Tessier, a political scientist at Memorial University in St. John's: "Newfoundlanders simply don't think that they have anyone better than the Liberals to run the province."

To help control the province's budget deficit—originally projected at \$53.8 million for the current fiscal year—Wells's government brought down a budget in March that cut more than 1,000 jobs, froze public-sector wages and closed hospital beds. These reductions helped to push the province's unemployment rate to 13.8 per cent in October. Predictably, they also caused a strong reaction from public-sector unions and opposition politicians, who accuse the premier of making arbitrary decisions without consulting those most affected by them. Similar criticism has since been leveled at the government's plan to further cut costs by amalgamating towns and cities across the province. Declared Mount Pearl Mayor Harvey Hodder: "It is no good for Wells to get up on the international stage and talk about democracy if he is not willing to respect it at home."

So far, the cuts have not reversed the deficit's growth. On Nov. 13, the government showed an original projection for the current year, predicting a \$65-million deficit. And the problems do not end there. Although millions of construction dollars from the offshore oilfields of project are now beginning to flow into the province, the Newfoundland government says that its rate of economic expansion is expected to slow to 0.3 per cent during the 1990-1992 fiscal year—in spite of earlier government predictions that the province would experience economic growth. Meanwhile, Newfoundland's fishery, long experienced one of its worst years in a decade, largely due to coastal oil problems and declining fish catches

For his part, Wells' March \$500-million decline in federal transfer payments to the province over the past three years has only compounded the economic difficulties. To that end, his government established an Advisory Council on the Economy, which is now preparing a strategic plan for the province's development, among other things to attract more outside capital. The council's report is expected by the end of February. As its recommendations and the government's success in implementing them may determine whether Wells can again match his national popularity at home.

JOHN DEWINTRO and
ROBELL MARLENE in St. John's

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A NASTY NEW MOOD



Bush boarding a helicopter at the White House; gone is the image of an all-conquering Persian Gulf commander

In Columbus, Ohio, he went through the equivalent of campaign-trail baby-sitting—dropping by an experimental day care center where he watched a wistful black toddler play a round of Putt-Putt on a course. At the nearby Veterans Memorial Auditorium, he used a speech before 3,000 high-school students, teachers and business and political leaders to attack the Democratic-controlled Congress for legislative holdups. Then, in a series of interviews with local broadcasters, President George Bush blamed the national malaise for growing public complaints about the country's economic weakness. And just as he did during the low point of

A BELEAGUERED BUSH LAUNCHES A CAMPAIGN-STYLE BLITZ TO SHORE UP HIS PLUMMETING APPROVAL RATINGS

In 1980 presidential campaign, Bush took his defensive, foreign message directly to the people. Today, his four-hour blitz of the American heartland last week was just the beginning. The President is scheduled to make more flying visits around the country this week.

Not only did Bush's trip to Columbus have the unmistakable trappings of a campaign re-election, when he last visited the city he was welcomed, but it also carried a grim new note of anxiety, which had the ring of campaign past. Gone was Bush's image as the all-conquering Persian Gulf commander-in-chief who had so deftly assembled an international coalition of support only a year ago. Once more back

in the spotlight was an apparently recalcitrant, verbally inept candidate accused of neoliberally policy mistakes and an inability to come to grips with what he used to repeatedly refer to as "the vision thing." It was an image reminiscent of the one that had haunted him, however, inadequately, through early 1986. As Washington Post columnist Richard Cohen put it, "the Whap is back."

But with the U.S. economy stagnating and Bush facing another year of increasingly angry elections, the axis of his political fortunes in January, many analysts maintain that he now has problems far deeper than his public image. In 1986, they add, voters' price-fixes will determine his electoral fortunes. Said Norman Ornstein of Washington's American Enterprise Institute: "There's no question Bush is floundering right now. If the economy doesn't recover before the election, he'll be in awful trouble."

Last week in Republicans joined Democrats in criticizing Bush for his inaction on the economy, a new poll indicated that—once without a clear Democratic opponent—the President may once again be fighting for his political life. New York Times/Tysons News survey reported that his opposition rating had plummeted to an all-time low of 51 per cent—a 16-per-cent drop in the past month alone, and a huge drop from his wartime high of 89 per cent in January. And for the first time, nearly as many respondents indicated that they would vote for any unnamed Democrat as would vote for Bush (page 22).

At the root of his problems was clearly the recessionary economy, which only one out of four of those surveyed said he was handling well. And last week, the Conference Board, a conservative business research group, reported that consumer confidence had fallen from 80.1 per cent in October to 50.8 in November, levels since 1960. That rotted added to the gloomy national mood that surrounds U.S. The campaign features, but with White House advisers deliberately trying to lift the once-vibrant economy out of its suspended state. Ornstein pointed out that Bush's strategy of trying to divert discontent from himself to Congress and the media is unlikely to succeed. "This is not Ronald Reagan who delegates everything and sits back and takes a nap," he said. "This is a guy who prides himself on his hands-on management style. The buck stops on his desk."

Analysts also note that the current economic malaise is not a recent phenomenon. "This recession is a year old," said William Schneider, also of the American Enterprise Institute. "But Bush got through half of it with a win in the Persian Gulf. The problem is that now there are no more countries to invade."

In fact, as the economy steadily falters, Bush's attention turns to foreign policy triumphs. It is exactly what political analysts say he should have been upping in his last campaign: the lack of a clear domestic policy. Added Schneider: "He has no program—he needs one! Great ambition pleases me, but not style." The perception may give some voters that Bush seemed to have little time or interest in their personal concerns as he hurried from Moscow to the Middle East peace conference in Madrid. Said Stephen Hess of Washington's Brookings Institution, "There is no question about it: he would much rather be in Beijing."

The White House finally began responding to the alarms on the home front last month. In Pennsylvania's off-year Senate race on Nov. 6, analysts saw the upset victory of liberal Democrat Harris Wofford as an angry popular protest at the White House and its candidate, former attorney general Richard Thornburgh. He was one of three Republicans for whom Bush had personally campaigned in recent contests and who went down to defeat. In Mississippi, his favorite in the governor's race, state auditor Peter Nease, lost the Republican primary to Kirk Broadfoot, a conservative contractor who wanted to win the statehouse after serving a recent group that would replace the 1960 Voting Rights Act, which guaranteed blacks the franchise. And in Louisiana, Bush's friend Gov. Buddy Roemer lost the all-independent primary to David Duke, a former neo-Nazi and an ex-grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. Although Duke went on to lose the governor's race to Democrat Edwin Edwards, his easily coded rhetoric was 50 per cent of the Republican vote in a contest that sent an equally disturbing signal. Analysts claimed that voters were sending their economic frustrations in a party-line mood of racial scapegoating.

These tensions are likely to reappear if Duke challenges Bush in the southern presidential primaries next spring. In announcing his possible candidacy, he accused Bush of betraying conservative Republicans by consenting to an updated civil-rights act that Duke termed "a civil-income tax." But he acknowledged that one of his motivations to join the President's effort to the right on war and racial issues as affirmative action "to gather George Bush closer to the policies of the party." With another right-leaning Republican, conservative commentator Patrick Buchanan, also threatening to take on Bush in February's New Hampshire primary, political experts predict that if President Bush, in fact, is forced to shift rightward to reacquire the Republican nomination. But that shift could alienate many moderate voters in the November election. Said Atlanta police Commissioner Daudt, recalling the 1986 election: "David Duke would be George

World Notes

STANDOFF IN BAHIA

A 10,000-strong crew seized at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, France, where 18 British sailors were held captive for nearly two weeks. On Nov. 20, the British, who appear to have been held in a military-controlled prison camp, issued a statement that they fear for their lives if they leave the country. Canada has denied the group political asylum. Over the past few weeks, the U.S. Coast Guard received more than 5,000 refugees fleeing from military rule. Both's prominent prime minister, Joaquim Froes, announced plans to hold elections on Jan. 5 to choose a successor to deposed president Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

YUGOSLAVIA FREES A CANADIAN

The Yugoslav military freed Anton Khan, a Toronto engineer of Croatian origin, in exchange for a Serbian general captured by Croatian forces. Khan, 55, was arrested in April 30, 1986, when he arrived in the Croatian capital, Zagreb, aboard a U.S.-based private jet. The military said that the military and was also carrying 18 tons of weapons and ammunition destined for Croatian forces. Khan denied any wrongdoing.

AN EXTRADITION DEMAND

The United States and Britain demanded that Libya extradite two men accused of killing a Pan Am jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December, 1988, resulting in the deaths of 270 people. A joint statement also demanded that Libya compensate the victims' families. Washington and London firmly filed criminal charges on Nov. 14 against two men they identified as Libyan intelligence agents.

A TURBULENT HOMECOMING

Just hours after returning to Cambodia from exile, Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot was arrested by his own men in his villa. With Pol Pot's Cambodian period under Khmer Rouge rule between 1975 and 1979, Khmer Rouge and two other guerrilla leaders recently signed a peace accord with the Vietnamese-supported Cambodian government, ending a 15-year civil war.

REFUGEE DODGE

Refusing the end of the Cold War, the leaders of the Chicago-based Association of Asian Studies, the publication that created and maintains a symbolic doomsday clock, checked the atomic hand back from 90 minutes to 17 minutes before sunset—the hour that represents nuclear holocaust. It is the furthest away from midnight the hand has ever been in the clock's 45-year history. "David Duke would be George

Both when James Jackson was to Michael Deane and the Democrats, he will be seeking votes from them.

Again, Republicans are press concerned that a massive campaign by George Bush, set to come far before Alabama governor George Wallace in 1980, could signal a sense of Bush's support among white males in the southern states—the cornerstone of the Republican presidential coalition. In fact, as Bush's plan for the party to replace his anachronistic, America-first place, which offers few trade, those challenges are the first signs that the disqualification that got Reagan and Bush into the White House may finally be cracking—weak as the Democrats' traditional coalition did in 1980.

Bush's fortunes have also been hurt by his own erratic policy changes, which have left the impression of a presidency adrift, out of touch and isolated by White House sleighting. After boasting that his foreign travels had no effect on his domestic performance, Bush responded to Wolfe's victory by promptly planning Asia trip. Then accused him of panicking, he avoided the trip the last day, most easily dismissing a congressional as a "quora ball" that would result quotes to nothing, he even



Given the potential Democratic pack leader remains non-committal

Although Bush unveiled the memorandum Wednesday, he waited until Friday to address the debate. And that blunder took place only eight days after he had inserted a line into a New York City fund-raising speech attaching a bank for high credit-card interest rates. The next day, the Senate passed an amendment to cap the interest rates at 14 per cent—a move that promptly sent the stock market into a 128-point nosedive.

Beulah's constituents have blamed those meetings on his blustering, unpopular chief of staff, John Sennett, whom de Gaulle has long been removed. But Sennett has served as a ready lightning rod, distracting critics from the President. To many analysts, a greater concern is De Gaulle himself, who, on domestic as opposed to foreign policy questions, seems to lack both effective answers and wise political instincts. In fact, some experts say that what De Gaulle most needs is not only a speedy end to the reconquest, but a new, forceful

FIELDS FOR DREAMERS

The last development for Democratic support came from White House in 1982. President George Bush is plowing through opinion polls. The result: they may not be able to capture as many as we have done. According to a New York Times/Sullivan poll released last week, 29 percent of respondents said that they would vote for a Democrat, compared with 34 percent for a Republican. The decline in Democratic presidential support over recent relatively accurate outside these three states most poll respondents did not express a preference among the three. Meanwhile, the potential pack leader, New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, started non-committal about his presidential aspirations. Analysts say that he would be the Democratic candidate with the widest national name recognition, and the most able to reverse a

formidable war chest. But Cuomo, 58, says that he first has to settle a *serious budget problem* in his state before announcing a *definite*. The *current* *constitutional* *and* *their* *platforms*:

William (Bill) Clinton The 45-year-old five-term Arkansas governor is a moderate who appeals to both conservatives, because of his promises to cut down on welfare, free-lunches, and liberals, with his plans for scholarship and health-care programs. But his speaking style lacks polish, and he has been dogged by persistent rumors of marital infidelity.

Robert (Bobby) Karmay: The Nebraska senator is the liberal most acceptable to conservatives. He was the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism in the Vietnam War, and a grenade blew off part of his right leg. And the 48-year-old deceased patriarch's son-in-law, although relationship with actress Debra Winger leads star quality to his campaign. His pet project is a uninsured health-care program.

Thomas (Tom) Harkin: The 58-year-old lawmaker is an unashamed liberal who promises to slash \$150 billion from the state budget.

budget to build roads, bridges and communications systems. He has strong support among party stalwarts, but some Democrats say that he is too radical to ever win the White House.

Douglas Wilder: Virginia's first black governor Wilder, 60, is a moderate who promises to redirect \$16 billion from the federal budget to fund education and public works and provide tax relief for middle-class Americans.

Edmund (Jerry) Brown: The 83-year-old former California governor, known as Governor Moonbeam for his unconventional style, is running as an outsider. He condemns corruption and advocates a ban on campaign contributions from special-interest groups.

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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Forging a future

The debate over monetary and political union

We want to see the French by splitting them off from the Germans. The French want to protect their workers and farmers from transnational competition. The Germans want to eliminate subsidies of agriculture and apply for readmission to the European market.

—Sir Humphrey Appleby

THE DEBATE in the European Parliament over the future of the European Community has been dominated by the classic British dilemma: how to proceed.

Monster often remained in political matters that behind the lofty rhetoric of international harmony favoured by its leaders, the European Community remains an arena of sharp external rivalries and fears. And as they jockeyed for position in advance of a critical summit on the currency's future in the Dutch town of Maastricht next week, the two leaders seemed determined to prove just right. British Prime Minister John Major warned that he would veto proposals for a "federal" Europe. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl insisted that he will veto any measure that would weaken his country's currency, the deutsche mark, the symbol of Germany's economic might. And French President Jacques Delors, leader of the bureaucracy that runs the community, issued his one gloomy forecast: The outline of a new union emerging from weeks of bargaining among the 12 member states, he said, "is likely to result only in 'organized schizophrenia.'

The high-stakes two-day summit opens on Dec. 9. Community leaders are expected to sign two treaties on economic and political union—potentially a radical leap that would move the EC from its meager 34 years as a customs market, towards a much more powerful and centralized structure. The proposals are most controversial in Britain, where former prime minister Margaret Thatcher and other members of a determined band of so-called hard-liners in Major's own Conservative party are pressing her not to sacrifice any measure according to the rest of Europe. If Major cannot negotiate a deal to give in to his party, he may refuse to sign the treaties and veto the whole thing. And that, in effect, is what will happen if the negotiations end in a stand-off between Britain and the Community. And the result would be ratified by the threat of the veto exercised by the EC bureaucracy in Brussels, which the organization's officials say is intent on harmonizing national standards. The Sunday Times of London recently published a catalogue of such

director of states at the Royal United Services Institute, a London think-tank. "The fear is that we will slide into mutual bankruptcy."

The drive to harmonize the EC was born in the wake of the collapse of the local currency, the mark. At the time the currency was founded, an 11-year-old presented a 1989 program—a campaign to tear down trade barriers and create a single market of 325 million consumers by the end of next year. But the end

marks Major has reassured Britain that the pound will not disappear without Parliament's approval, and he points out that the treaty will contain an opt-out clause that would allow Britain to jump off the monetary train at any point. But few experts in Britain or elsewhere see much chance among Britons that the possibility of giving up their own currency. At a public meeting last week in London organized by the anti-EU Campaign for an Independent Britain, lawyer Leslie Price warned that scrapping sterling would move right up Parliament's political agenda, much earlier than tax rates and interest rates. As Big Ben, symbol of Britain's age-old tradition of parliamentary sovereignty, rolled the hour just twice, says Price, declared: "Once we have conceded that, we have given away the keys to government."

Another proposal is a political union.

It is contained in a proposal that the EC should have a "federal goal." To call for a joint community foreign policy, EC powers



Major outside 10 Downing Street; many Tories are reluctant to use the 'F-word'

of Europe's political decisions and the impending unification of East and West Germany posed a whole new set of challenges. France was eager to tie its old rule more tightly into European institutions to forestall any possible emergence of German nationalism. German leaders were prepared to co-operate, partly to calm concerns about their new powers. Those who left German institutions, Kohl and last week, should "join as leading a third force over that Germany," this Europe.

The result is a set of proposed treaties for different ends. The first, on economic union, would set a timetable for dismantling European economic and currency union, chart together. At the beginning of January, 1992, a single European currency issued by a new European central bank would replace pounds, francs and

over 100 other national currencies, including health and workplace standards, and increased power for the Luxembourg-based European Parliament, which now has only an advisory role. Taken together, the two treaties would amount to the greatest expansion of central power over European states since the 1950s formation.

Despite that, Britain is the only community member going through an anxious public debate on the issue. That reflects the solid anti-EU position of most Conservative politicians, and the fact that the party is not alone in its opposition to the Community. And the movement is spearheaded by the threat of the veto exercised by the EC bureaucracy in Brussels, which the organization's officials say is intent on harmonizing national standards. The Sunday Times of London recently published a catalogue of such

"harmonies," as it called them. They included child-labor rules that could prevent schoolchildren from digesting newspapers, food regulations that might prevent British food from being sold elsewhere than in Britain, and a proposal for a standard European combine harvesting 16 cm long by 86 mm wide (the British had argued a narrower standard of 54 mm, causing much bickering in Brussels). It officially pretended that the examples were non-binding—but they seemed to reflect a British perception that the organization is an ever-expanding bureaucracy chipping away at local

With those sentiments clearly in mind, Major has said that he is prepared to walk out of the Maastricht negotiations if he cannot get the decisive win in a moment Commons debate on the issue. In fact, he has not accepted any truce that describes the EC as federal—leaving a small British political circle in "the F-word." But his reassurance did not prevent the Eurosceptics in his own party from warning that the proposed creation is a trap. Their concern is that by agreeing the accords now, Britain will be at the mercy of Thatcher's "a conveyor belt to nowhere." Although she voted for Major's parliamentary motion on Europe, Thatcher also called for a referendum on a monetary issue. Major has ruled that out,

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Albanian refugees in Breda, Italy: a flood of asylum-seekers

and most Britons maintain that Thatcher will not support any treaties that he can negotiate at Maastricht—and that she will openly break with him.

That would damage Major, who has to hold an election by July 1992. By the failure of the Maastricht meeting would have even wider consequences for all of Europe. Most analysts say that the close economic links forged over more than three decades would continue. But

political co-operation would suffer a setback and old enmities could reappear. "The biggest loser would be France," said Ryd. "Its greatest fear is of a Germany which associates its economic might with political might—and that would become more likely." Alternatively, it has become that would be no surprise to the special Sir Humphrey Appleby.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

A FRIGHTENING NEW HATRED

Nowhere is Europe's growing crisis of xenophobia more evident than Berlin. The images have shocked Europeans, reflecting most Germans, and helped to push immigration to the top of the Continent's political agenda. Suddenly, opinion polls show that right-wing parties in Germany, France, Italy and elsewhere are winning support and public concern over the influx of foreigners. Some xenophobic politicians also have exploited this anti-immigration rhetoric to avoid cracking ground to the extremes. When EC leaders met last week for a summit in the Dutch town of Maastricht, xenophobia policy will be one of the most contentious issues on the table.

Officials at most European countries, especially Germany, want the EC to set up

gration policy. They argue that what the community should do is to allow member countries to set up their own immigration controls. At the end of 1992, it must strengthen barriers around the EC to prevent it from being flooded by Eastern Europeans and Third World immigrants. But that is not the only concern. Germans are worried about their own future. Hence both an immigration and an anti-immigration policy.

Ironically, the number of legal immigrants to EC nations has actually fallen in recent years, to about 900,000 a year from 1.2 million in 1973, because of tighter entry laws. It is the dramatic rise in the number of illegal migrants seeking political asylum that has sparked the crisis. From about 370,000 in 1988, the number of asylum-seekers, reached 327,000 last year, with about 80 per cent of them heading for Germany. Foreign groups, including France's National Front, have openly appealed to voters' resentment of foreigners. More moderate politicians have also played on these concerns. In France, which has the highest proportion of foreign-born residents in Europe (about 12 per cent), former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

A.P.

"No man has a right to scab as long as there is a pool of water to drown his carcass in..."

On October 10, Daryl Bean, president of the 170,000 strong Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC), wrote the same letter to three women - all grandmothers - in which he called them "SCABS".

The three women are public servants who chose to exercise their freedom to earn a living during the recent nation-wide strike by the PSAC. Bean's letter quoted this passage:

"After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire he had some awful stuff left with which he made a scab. A scab is a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a waterlogged brain, and a ... backbone of jelly and glue. Where others have hearts, he carries a tumour of rotten principles... No man has a right to scab as long as there is a pool of water to drown his carcass in, or a rope long enough to hang his body with."

The three women are Helen Fraser, Diana Haight and Jackie Nezeman, who work as civilian employees at Canadian Forces Base Trenton. Why did Bean write this frightful letter to them?

Because Bean was responding to letters each of the three had written to him to express their concern over the intimidation and threats that took place during the strike.



DARYL BEAN

Victims of picket line violence

During the recent nation-wide strikes by PSAC and the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, Canadians saw, heard or read almost daily about scenes of sickening violence and lawlessness on picket lines.

A supervisor in Ottawa on his way to perform an operation was knocked off his bicycle and suffered a concussion.

A mob rampaged through a post office in Montreal, overturning tables and smashing furniture.

Again, and again, law-abiding citizens trying to exercise their freedom to earn a living were assaulted and harassed. These citizens were sometimes made to run gamakets of screaming, cursing, threatening picketers to simply get to their places of work to earn a living.

To think that this all happened in Canada! The violence, threats and harassment are outrageous and must stop!

Who are the victims?

All of us, who believe in a peaceful society and the rule of law, were victims during these strikes. All of us who believe in the freedom to earn a living, were victims. How many peaceful, law-abiding Canadians were assaulted, threatened or harassed during recent strikes and need help?

If you are one of them, or know of one of them, please contact us in confidence and we may be able to help.

There is one other thing you can do...

Help victims of forced unionism

The three women who received Bean's odious letter are determined to stand up for their rights and freedoms.

Earlier this year, The National Citizens' Coalition formed The NCC Merv Lavigne Fund to provide legal and other assistance to victims of forced unionism.

Help these women to defend their rights and freedom to work by coming to their aid through the NCC Merv Lavigne Fund. Help us to tell - coast to coast - the sickening story of violence and intimidation against women and men who had the courage to cross picket lines in order to earn a living. By doing so, you may help to prevent a recurrence of this in the future.

Take a stand!

Take a stand today by filling in the coupon below and giving your voluntary support to these victims of forced unionism. Please make your cheque or money order payable to "The NCC Merv Lavigne Fund".

The National Citizens' Coalition depends on the voluntary support of Canadians coast to coast because we neither seek nor would we accept government handouts.

Bear NCC,
Here's my donation to help victims of forced unionism who have been assaulted, threatened and harassed.

\$500 \$1000 \$75 \$50 \$25 Other _____

Card No. _____ Expiry _____ Name _____ Member/Not Reg. _____

I'm interested in learning more about the NCC.

Please send some information about your group.

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The National Citizens' Coalition is Canada's largest organization for the defense of our basic political and economic freedoms. The proceeds from this special mailing benefit the NCC's efforts to defend the rights of all Canadians. The NCC is a charitable organization with over \$100,000 in registered assets. We are not affiliated with any political party and we would never promote government handouts. The NCC's address is 100 Avenue Rd., Ottawa, Ontario K1G 1L2. President and Vice-Chairman: Dennis Mervin Lavigne.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

CANADA'S ECONOMY IS TAKING A LONG TIME TO RECOVER—IT MAY NEED SEVERAL MORE MONTHS

Ronald Ouellette and David Lazarus are sweating with the same problem. Ouellette, who runs a small landscaping firm at the Montreal offices of St. John, and Lazarus, an insurance broker at Fawcett, Sherry, B.C., had both been enjoying reasonably profitable years until October. Then, suddenly, their sales plummeted. Lazarus, who has been selling cars in the Vancouver-based mining town for 20 years, "The first three-quarters of the year were excellent. But the fourth quarter looks like it is going to be extremely difficult. People seem to be more cautious, while companies like Glaxo Inc., a pharmaceuticals concern, are down, shows that kind assessment. "It is a long time since I have seen it this quiet," he says. Consumers, the two men agree, are nervous about the economy, worried about their jobs and reluctant to spend. Declared Ouellette: "Everyone you talk to is pessimistic about one thing or another. Somewhere, that has to turn around before people start buying again."

WAITING FOR GROWTH

Most economists predicted a modest recovery in the second half of 1991. But in the third quarter, the nation's gross domestic product grew by just 0.2 per cent. And other indicators show that the economy is still far from healthy.



assessments at the Toronto-Dominion Bank, for one, concluded that retailing was weak last week's voluntary. Still, said that the impact of miners by federal public servants and employees of Canada Post hurt the economy in the third quarter of the year, but that the performance of several other sectors offered reason for hope. Although the economy shrank by 0.1 per cent in September, the production of goods across the country actually grew by 0.4 per cent that month. That growth helped to offset a 0.3-per-cent decline in the services sector.

Interest rates at 8.5 per cent, down from 13.5 per cent in November, 1990. Moreover, Canadian rates have been falling faster than rates in the United States. In the long run, this should encourage new business investment in the country and help make Canadian companies more competitive in foreign markets.

Most economists say that interest rates will likely decline further as the rate of inflation continues to subside. In the month of January, the consumer price index jumped 1.8 percentage points to 6.8 per cent, in large measure because of the introduction of the senior citizens' Goods and Services Tax. But since then, prices have risen by less than one per cent, as consumers continue to pass along higher costs. Declared George Vella, an economist with forecasters can Canada Inc. in Toronto: "Canada is expected to become a low-inflation country, joining the ranks of Germany and Japan."

The combination of low inflation and declining interest rates will also result in substantial savings for the federal government. Although the government spending has increased this year because of the recession and tax revenues have been less than Ottawa expected, those two factors have been offset by inflation. In fact, the shift in costs Ottawa has to assume for the \$450-billion national debt. In fact, federal officials estimate that even a one-percentage-point drop in interest rates will result in a 13-month period in which the government saves \$1.7 billion a year in annual interest costs.

The Mulroney government is clearly hoping that the shift will, in addition, bring down costs will give Canadians a psychological boost early in 1992. Speaking on condition of anonymity, a senior finance department official said last week that because of lower rates, the government is still expecting to meet its deficit target of 1.7 per cent of gross domestic product.

Business Notes

BIG BLUE SLASHES BACK

International business: Michael Corp. of America, N.Y., the world's largest computer company, announced that it will cut another 30,000 jobs by the end of next year, reducing its worldwide workforce to about 263,000. Jim Canada Ltd. said that it will cut 2,000 of its 12,500 jobs by the end of 1992 through attrition and by closing all existing operations into independent companies. Corp. and the 200 plants to no longer stand and take a collection of smaller business units.

HERE WE GO AGAIN

The Alberta government begins acting as trustee of a 9.9-per-cent interest in Telus Corp., the former provincially owned telephone company that was privatized in October, 1990, as the largest share offering in Canadian history. Alberta was given the first opportunity to buy the \$600 million worth of shares before they go on sale this week to other investors.

SAVINGS BONDS A HIT

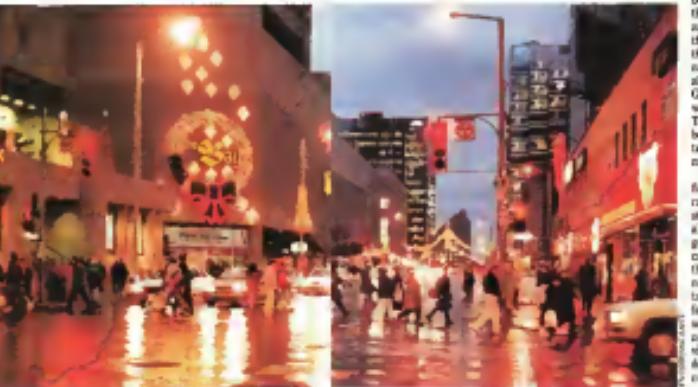
Canadian investors bought \$6.6 billion in Canada Savings Bonds at the recently completed fall campaign, an increase of 43 per cent over last year's \$6.7-billion total, even though this year's sales offered the lowest interest rates in 14 years. Analysts said that sales of the bonds issued after interest rates realized that the decline in interest rates over the past year, the bonds' 7.8-per-cent rate represented a competitive return.

A NEW PLAYING FIELD

The House of Commons is expected to pass a law this week that updates legislation, some of it nearly 75 years old, related to the financial services sector. The legislation would allow banks, insurance firms, trusts and credit cooperatives to offer a wider range of services. The Senate is also expected to pass the legislation quickly, allowing it to take effect in the new year.

BLACK CARRIES ON

Canadian media mogul Conrad Black and that the withdrawal of his partner, Jack Packer, makes it more likely that he will be bidding for a piece of Australia's largest newspaper chain. Cirrus had complained that Packer, who already owns substantial interests in Australian television and magazine, would wield too much media power if the \$1.2-billion bid was successful. Meanwhile, industry sources in South Africa and that Black is after a stake in Times Media Ltd., the second-largest English-language newspaper publisher in the country.



Christmas shopping in downtown Toronto's glossiness

Says Geier: "The signals are terribly mixed. But I'm fairly optimistic. I do not see enough hard evidence yet to say that we are going back into recession in the fourth quarter."

For consumers and businesses, the most favorable development by far is the dramatic decline in borrowing costs. Most major banks now lend money to their best corporate customers at interest rates below 10 per cent, down from 13.5 per cent in annual interest costs.

The Mulroney government is clearly hoping that the shift will, in addition, bring down costs will give Canadians a psychological boost early in 1992. Speaking on condition of anonymity, a senior finance department official said last week that because of lower rates, the government is still expecting to meet its deficit target of 1.7 per cent of gross domestic product.

target of \$30.5 billion for the current fiscal year, which ends on March 31. As a result, the deficit will likely end up being \$35 billion to 1993-1994, he said. "The underlying situation right now is actually quite good, but a lot of people have not realized it," the official added. "By next February, we think there should be significantly more public confidence in the direction of the economy."

For Canadian businesses, one of the biggest positives is the sluggish pace of economic growth in the United States. The current recovery in Canada began as expected in the interest-sensitive sectors of housing and automobile sales. But at this point in a recovery, economists would normally expect exports to the United States, which account for more than 20 per cent of the Canadian total, to add to the momentum. Said Wren: "The third and fourth quarters of 1991 are going to be worse than we had hoped, primarily because of the prolonged weakness in the United States. We just have not been able to pass the baton from housing to exports. We are holding it out, but Uncle Sam is not passing it."

Despite the sluggish economy, some companies are making inroads into the U.S. market. A case in point is the Burlington, Ont.-based Stanley Tools division of Stanley Canada Ltd., which recently landed a 10-million-unit contract to supply tool storage bins to K & K Metal stores in the United States. David Taber, the division's president and general manager, says that the poor state of the North American economy is making it harder for companies like Stanley to achieve increased sales. He added: "The markets are not growing. There are opportunities, but they only come at the expense of a competitor."

The weak state of the U.S. economy is also putting pressure on Franklin George Books, whose five-year terms expire at the end of next year. As an apparent bid to kick-start the



One library: 'Everyone is price-sensitive'

economy and improve his chances of re-election, the President last week called on Congress to cut taxes. At the same time, Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan is leading a charge for lower interest rates. Either of these two measures would help Canadian exports. (Howard Gitter: "In Canada when things go tough, everyone talks about cutting taxes. But in the United States, the worse things get, the greater the pressure for a tax cut."

Usually in a recovery, increased consumer spending can be counted on to help sustain economic growth. But except for the earlier rebound in housing and automobile sales, Canadian consumers are holding back. In September, the most recent month for which figures are available, consumer spending increased just 0.8 per cent, below inflation, to a seasonally-adjusted \$15 billion. That increase, however, was almost entirely caused by strong automobile sales—sales in the following month, auto sales plunged by 26 per cent. Declared Victor Segelitz, sales manager at Crossroads Motors, a General Motors dealership in Sudbury, Ont.: "It is not a standstill yet, but sales are down. People are hanging on to their sleepy dollar."

The reason for that is that unemployment remains at abysmally high, at 18.3 per cent of the workforce. Since the economy began growing again last April, it has produced about 30,000 new jobs. That compares with 354,000 new jobs generated in the first seven months of the last recovery, which began during 1983. The contrast between those two figures provides stark evidence of the economy's fragility. With 2.3 million people still out of work and looking for jobs, at every bad news item, before consumers regain the confidence necessary to kick-start the economy with a burst of buying

A KICK AT THE RIGHT PRICE

More than most years, Canadian shoppers are counting on a break of Christmas shopping to bring relief from the price increases and annual sales levels that they have endured since last December. Yet even though consumers are already milking through some shopping malls, store owners say that Canadians are spending less than in previous holiday seasons, and are starting on bargains. "Shoppers are coming in with flyers from our competitors and asking us to match their prices," says Steven Netterberg, manager of the Toys R Us chain store in the Bentall Plaza Mall on the outskirts of Halifax. "Last year, a couple of people did that. This year, everybody's doing it." The store, which opened in 1984, is also holding its first-ever pre-Christmas sale, which began to advertise on Nov. 11.

Netterberg adds that pre-Christmas toy shoppers are shunning costly items like \$1000 Nintendo video-game systems and turning to lower-priced gifts, such as plastic figures based on TV series characters. The popular characters regularly sell for \$15.99 each, but pre-Christmas price tags have resulted in the appearance of sales tags as low as \$9.99 in the Halifax area. Traditional family board games such as Monopoly, Clue and Risk, which range in price from \$19.99 to \$22.99, are also enjoying a resurgence in popularity. Netterberg says.

But even a busy Christmas season cannot save the 362 Toys R Us and Country Store's discount stores across Central (Quebec-based) Dyles Ltd. announced last week that it will close its largest money-losing division within the next three months. The company's 1,260 people will be laid off. Steve Luton, president, said that the company had to reposition Toys R Us and Country earlier this year, but it turned out to be a bigger challenge than anticipated. "We just couldn't justify the amount of capital it would take," Luton added.

STEVEN NETTERBERG

Meanwhile, in Vancouver, independent fashion retailer Mark Jones says that he may be forced this year to hold his first pre-Christmas sale. "When much larger competitors like Holt Renfrew decide to apply a 30-per-cent discount scenario before Christmas, it's hard to ignore it," Jones said. "No matter how logical your clientele is, last year they wanted the best price and they want it now."

According to Jones, sales of fashion accessories are down because they offer an affordable way to update the look of existing outfit. He says that the stylish leather and metal belts and ties that he sells for up to \$250 are so popular that they will probably not be discounted below, or even after, Christmas. He added: "There is a psychological link from making a purchase. Even as a recession, it makes you feel good to buy a great tie or shirt." This year, however, that link has to come at the right price.

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A fowl play

Canada tries to preserve supply management

Cand Myres is clearly worried about the growing international pressure to end supply management. She and her husband, Gordon, keep 600 hens on their 400-acre property 55 km west of Charlottetown. Like 37,000 other Canadian egg, dairy, chicken and turkey farmers, the Myreses benefit from an agricultural supply-management system—a web of provincial quotas, fixed prices and import restrictions that insulates them from foreign competition and practically guarantees them a captive market. But even with that protection, the Myreses say, they earned only \$13,000 after expenses last year. And now it appears that U.S. and European negotiators at the 168-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks in Geneva are preparing to force Canada to scrap supply management—a move that Carol Myres says will open Canada to a flood of low-priced food imports. "We won't be able to make any profit at all on our eggs," she says. "We won't be able to keep going."

Until recently, it seemed that the Myreses

had nothing to worry about. The current five-year-old round of GATT talks seemed hopelessly paralyzed, and Canada's supply-management system appeared to be safely target. Although U.S. negotiators had pushed hard for the elimination of all farm-support programs and import quotas, including Canada's supply-management system, both the 12-nation European Community and Japan had consistently opposed any reform proposals. But in recent weeks, in an effort to prevent the talks from breaking down, U.S. and EC negotiators have moved close to an agreement on a compromise proposal that would require all GATT member countries to replace their import restrictions and subsidy programs with protective tariffs, which they would later have to reduce. Now, apart from Canada, the only major trading countries that support import quotas are Japan and South Korea, both of which are fighting to protect rice farmers. But if the three countries want to remain part of the GATT system, they may be forced to back down and adopt the tariff scheme.

Last week, Federal Trade Minister Michael

Wilson and Agriculture Minister William McKnight steadily left trade talks in Mexico City to travel to Geneva in an apparently unsuccessful attempt to convince their delegates to allow Canada to retain its supply-management system. After a day of fruitless meetings with delegations from several of the world's major trading nations, Wilson told reporters that he and McKnight had "not been overwhelmed by the support that we have received."

At first glance, Canada's unlikely defense of supply management appears inconsistent with its long-standing support of U.S. efforts to eliminate international grain subsidies—and with the Mulroney government's outspoken commitment to free-market economic policies. But last week's Wilson-McKnight mission may have had more to do with politics than economics. Although the total number of Canadian egg, dairy and poultry farmers is small, the flocks now in Quebec alone is large enough to determine the outcome of elections in 25 of the province's 75 federal ridings. During the 1986-1988 Canada-U.S. free trade talks, Canadian officials convinced their U.S. counterparts to exempt supply-managed commodities from the agreement. They agreed to deal with the issue at the GATT negotiations instead.

Even within Canada, there are few supporters of the previous price and quota-setting marketing boards, apart from farmers themselves. Because the marketing boards limit the supply of eggs, milk and poultry to ensure that



most system sometimes causes food shortages. But the Ottawa-based lobby group that represents farmers' interests maintains that supply-management guarantees ensure a steady supply of food products while protecting the livelihoods of Canadian producers. Strengthening the system and reforming it with tariffs, which would gradually be eliminated, would expose Canadian farmers to easier international competition, they say. Timothy Poole, a spokesman for the Dairy Farmers of Canada, for one, notes that U.S. dairy farmers receive milk price support payments directly from Washington. As well, he says that U.S. producers receive substantial cost savings from federal programs designed to lower the cost of feed grains, irrigation and rural electricity. Canadian negotiators say that the proposed GATT reforms would leave these programs untouched. And farm spokesmen say they doubt that Ottawa would produce similar measures at this country to assist farmers.

But with virtually all of the world's major trading nations now lined up against supply management, even the farmers' considerable political clout appears insufficient to save the system. Carol Myres says that none of her four children, aged 23 to 31, has expressed any interest in taking over the family farm. She and her husband—and thousands of other Canadian farmers—may eventually have little choice but to turn to the shelf themselves.

JOHN DARE with GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa and JULIA CALDWELL in Toronto

Gordon and Carol Myres: "We won't be able to make any profit on our eggs."

producers receive relatively poor for their output. Canadians pay substantially higher prices for these items than shoppers in the United States. Last week, supermarkets in Wichita, Kan., for one, charged an average of \$1.68 for a dozen eggs, 66 cents for a litre of milk and 62 cents a pound for a whole frying chicken. At supermarkets in Winnipeg, by contrast, eggs cost an average of \$0.44 a dozen, milk for \$1 a litre and chicken cost \$1.19 a pound. In addition, Canadian food processors and grocery retailers complain that the supply-manage-



*Dad taught me a lot...
but some things he
let me discover for
myself.*



Grand Marnier

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EVANGELISTA HAS SOARED TO THE TOP

The past year signs blinding over New York City's Times Square promote the excess of world commerce: Coca-Cola, Marlboro, and Kodak. And on one screen amidst the sea of colors, she walked behind the scenes of color, the fashion of people stopped and stared up as another huge billboard was unveiled. When the curtains parted, the perfectly toned body of Linda Evangelista, one of the world's most beautiful women, appeared. The image of the sultry supermodel, dressed only in sheath-cut pants and high-heeled boots, an mobile ping-pong ball against the crowd below, while Evangelista, in the real flesh-and-blood version, stood eerily in a blaze of camera lights. The 26-year-old Evangelista, who just seven years ago was a struggling model in St. Catharines, Ont., the image towering behind her was soon seen just another glamorous high-fashion ad. In many ways, it symbolized her remarkable journey to the very pinnacle of the international fashion industry. Said Rocco Lanza, one of New York's top fashion photographers: "Linda's incredibly beautiful. Her face is one in a hundred million. She is a phenomenon."

Evangelista has soared to a level previously attained only by such legendary models as Twiggy and Jean Shrimpton, who defined fashion and became cult icons during the 1960s. As the presence of the threemonths-bent-over billboard testifies, Evangelista has achieved a celebrity status rivalling even the adorably pop star Madonna. In North America and Europe, legions of women already name the model's sense of style: earlier this year, when she dyed her hair from blonde to red, and then black, they followed. And when she appears on the runway and in advertisements in expensive clothes, designers hawk on her appeal to sell their merchandise. The classically beautiful silver-skinned face of the model regularly graces the covers of the world's leading fashion magazines.

Evangelista in a Chanel outfit; designers hawk on appeal

Inside, her image dominates page after page of advertising and editorial copy. And unlike other international超模, Linda, who holds the public's attention by cavorting with various rock stars or socialites, Linda has achieved success by marrying her angelic face to a almost compulsive need to travel. "I was always obsessed with fashion—with the magazines, the models and the power," she says. "Now, Arab planes want to marry me."

But despite her supermodel status, Evangelista has closed her personal life in a mystery. Little has been written about her, and the press confid that she exerts over her public image has, for the most part, kept her out of the tabloid gossip pages. But in an exclusive interview with Maclean's in a noisy bar in Manhattan's SoHo district, she described her remarkable journey from aspiring teenage model through her early repetitions by major New York fashion houses and, ultimately, to her current reign as one of the world's top models. Modeling has made her a millionaire, and she travels constantly among her manicured red houses in New York and Paris, and her spectacular villa on the Spanish island of Ibiza.

Beautiful! The five-foot, 9½-inch, 125-lb. model receives hundreds of fan letters every month and is at the top of the guest list when leading fashion designers, including Valentino and Gianni Versace, throw a party. And even though many models feel their careers at an end when they reach their early 20s, Evangelista's may just be taking off. "She is more beautiful than she has ever been," says Lanza. "She is going to be around for a long time to come. She gets more beautiful all the time."

Evangelista, who agonizes that time is rapidly destroying her million-dollar face, appears to be battling the onslaught of age by remaining as content as possible. She says that she works more than 200 days a year. Occasionally, she will even work at Paris in the



early morning before flying the supermodel Concorde to an afternoon shoot in New York. The world's super designers feel her tantrous attitude and grand ambitions because Evangelista has proven time and again that people will buy the clothes that she makes. And the press quickly found that her fashion photographs are being purchased by art collectors in Europe, while leading fashion photographers battle to promote themselves by working with her. Said Jim Herring, vice-president of New York-based Elite Modeling Management Corp., the world's largest modeling agency: "Linda is simply the absolute best. She is like an actress in front of the camera."

Glittering: Evangelista's remarkable rise to the top of the fashion world coincides with the sudden emergence of this world's top four or five models as glamourous international celebrities in their own right. Toronto-based Klaw magazine style director Stacy Jean Hastings, who has covered the fashion industry in Paris, Milan and New York, said that the rise of top models as stars follows the decline of glamour in Hollywood. Said Hastings: "Feminists are not what they used to be for a vehicle for glamour and fantasy. But fashion is still firmly rooted in fantasy." She added: "The star models are also more accessible, because you buy into the fantasy by buying the clothes they are wearing."

At the same time, members of a tiny club of models that includes Evangelista, Claudia Schiffer and Cindy Crawford are commanding ever increasing salaries, and some are earning more than \$1 million annually in the multi-billion-dollar fashion industry. And even rapidly rising young models like 20-year-old Naomi Campbell, of London, can earn around \$25,000 for an afternoon's work (page 41). While Evangelista is reluctant to discuss her income, Women's Wear Daily, the respected New York-based trade newspaper, reported that last year, Lanza, a major European fashion house, paid Evangelista a record \$25,000 to model its clothes-ware in a television commercial. The paper also reported that she consistently earns about \$16,000 a show. At the same time, Evangelista's career shows \$750 on down deposit after backstage shoots, but an exclusive arrangement for a series of ads, such as those she recently completed for Chanel could easily cost \$50,000, and her personal endorsement of a cosmetic or fashion line could top \$500,000. "There become bigger than the pretense," says Evangelista. "I never thought it would be like this. I'm amazed."

Power: Just how powerful a force she has become in the modeling world was underscored in Manhattan in September at Klein's Look at the Year contest. The pageant is a massive talent hunt to find the world's most striking teenage models—many of whom were discovered by top model agents like Toronto's Elmer Olsen (page 42). Included in the crowd in the grand ballroom of the Plaza Hotel were New York financier Donald Trump and his then-girlfriend, modeler Marla Maples. Behind-the-scenes model Naomi Campbell, the event's co-host, drew heated applause when she appeared wearing a see-through black lace body stocking. And many members of the audience were distracted by controversial musician Axl Rose of the rock group Guns N' Roses, who was passionately kissing fashion and Playboy magazine model Stephanie Seymour.

But when Evangelista suddenly emerged from a



Rose (left), Scamour (above), Schaffer (below); Evangelista has tried not to shock the public



corner halfway, the room momentarily went silent. Unlike most of the models in attendance, she did not regard a scurrying press or a controversial event, to draw the cameras toward her. Instead, she wore a glimmering black Chanel suit that was beamed to her followers. And even though scores of adoring spectators immediately surrounded her and pulled her back toward a wall, she assumed a composed countenance. The only sign of weariness was a placid, weary cry to her husband, 41-year-old Gerald Marz, "Elle's European producer—"not to leave me."

Influence: Two months later, at a party at the Hudson Theatre near Times Square, Evangelista was again the center of attention—the first to celebrate the inevitable financial influx once that her image commanded. She had just arrived from the unveiling of the Revue Internationale Ltd. billboard, which was erected as part of a new advertising campaign for Kense, a New York-based fashion house. Kense owner Kenneth Zemeckers said that because Evangelista was working with Kense, and it's a close friend of Evangelista's, the model agreed to work with him. "It's impossible to get her," Zemeckers said. "She has increased our sales dramatically." Added Zemeckers: "It's been incredible. Ideas must come into the stores looking at T-shirts—anything with Linda on it."

As the city's high fashion set drank champagne and sipped cognac, Evangelista sat on his staging coup, her legs elegantly crossed. She had made an entrance into the Hudson Theatre that night in keeping with royalty that the fashion industry is. Standing by bodyguards, she was in line with about 300 other photographers in tow. Each time she moved, the encircled crowd gasped for oxygen and squirmed tightly around her, as if trying to follow the mystery of Evangelista's great beauty. On those occasions, she was forced to retreat to the theater's

upper balcony, where she regrouped before descending into the enormous throng again.

Rejection: But Evangelista, dressed at a flowered sundress, sipping lemonade and trying with a hand salad in the 50th-floor restaurant, said Marz doesn't think her enormous popularity has been a complete surprise. She found herself at a following almost by accident and, once there, often met with rejection. She said that when she first presented a portfolio in a big Nolita Room Catholic hotel to a multi-dimensional St. Catherine, her mother, Marz, advised her to dance lessons and, a few years later, a self-improvement course, which included some styling issues. "I would put [the fashion show], " said Evangelista. "I got paid \$200." Bowed her mother. "Even when she was 13 years old, I knew she would be paid at it. She was always dressing up. What we use the potential there, her father and I looked her."

Fans would single out Evangelista again a few years later, when friends persuaded her to enter the Miss Teenage America contest. "I didn't expect to win and I didn't even place," said Evangelista. But in the audience that evening was a modeling agent from the nearby Buffalo, N.Y., area. He was part of a network across North America who spottet amateur talent and lashed it to the hope of finding a beautiful young face.

Three years later, the 16-year-old Evangelista completed Grade 10 and started down the path taken by hundreds of aspiring Canadian models. She traveled to New York with her mother—and at her parents' insistence to be photographed in a topless magazine by Elle. Photographs of other would-be models, the South East Asia's highly competitive fashion scene all but impossible to break into, and few photographers there were willing to work with her. Evangelista's elegant European looks also worked against her in New York, where the industry at the time was paying a premium for perky all-American bodies with pouty lips.

Marina Evangelista said that she and her brother, Thomas, who works as a tool setter at General Motors of Canada Ltd. in the southern Ontario city, had given their daughter one year to make it in the fashion business or she would have to return to St. Catherine and continue her education. Faced with rejection in New York and her parents' threat hanging over her, Evangelista left for Paris, where her classic looks were immediately more in demand. Still, she says, her career was hardly expanding. "I thought I was doing good," she recalled. "I started working down-midrange jobs for *Madame Figaro*."

But her luck started to turn in 1988 when an editor of the French edition of *Vogue* sent her to 300 Italian photographers. Among the Expert Editions at British *Vogue* saw the pictures and recommended her to *Elle* magazine. It was then that she started to build her reputation as a versatile, hardworking model—and when she developed the working philosophy that would help propel her to great fashion heights. "The idea is to be good over and over and over," she said. "Over the past five years,

the photographers I've been with are all at the top."

Evangelista is the first model of her generation—and perhaps the first since British model Jean Shrimpton revolutionized the fashion industry in the early 1960s—to have a distinctive impact on the industry. With her eyes hidden behind outrageously long eyelashes, and dressed in miniskirts and leather boots, Shrimpton quickly became a sensation of the 1960s "mod" look. And at 1966, a model named Leslie Hornsby, an unusually tall teenager from London with wavy blue eyes, became known around the world as Twiggy. Now, everywhere she's led and dropped her bags, no match for her's boldfaced handiwork.

In the following two decades, other models, including Cheryl Tiegs and Christie Brinkley, climbed to prominence and managed to stay in the public eye by developing Andrew Lanes and cosmetics. Others, including Cyndi Sheppard and Lauren Hutton, drifted into acting. Many of the current young models are hoping the public's share attention can be appearing in *Playboy* magazine or by taking themselves to other celebrities. Before model Stephanie Seymour took up with Ad Rose, the dated actor Warren Beatty, And supermodel Cindy Crawford has been the close companion of actor Richard Gere for some time.

Controversy: But it is more than beauty, hard work and a highly developed sense of style that has projected Evangelista into the spotlight. Like Madonna, who regularly captures attention with her scandalous behavior, Evangelista has kept her image fresh, controversial and, by high-fashion standards—induced by simply cutting and dying her hair. She explained that three years ago, Peter Lindbergh, a friend and leading fashion photographer, convinced her to cut her shoulder-length brown hair, which she later dyed blonde.

The results were instantaneous—and unexpected. Thousands of women around the world quickly followed suit, and the fashion press treated Evangelista's new haircut the way Hollywood treats Madonna's latest rack. And New York model agent Francois Mar, who helped shape Evangelista's new look: "We cut her hair and dyed it and that's what made her famous. She was the new Twiggy. Everybody wanted that hair."

With her hair her leading tensor through the fashion industry, Evangelista decided just to go back to her natural brown color, but



TOP: TWIGGY



Making up Evangelista (above); Campbell (left) there may be benefits from an aging population

before doing so, she wanted to be a model for a while. "I had blonde hair for nine months," she said. "I did everything I wanted in blonde." With her hair red, straightened button houses and magazines rushed to reprint her new and even more provocative features. In August's 622-page full-color special issue, Evangelista is not the cover, but fronted more than 20 editorial pages as well. "They went wild because it was so unexpected," she said. "But in fashion, headlines get long and people get bored and then the designers bring them up. It's the same thing with hair."

Like Madonna, Evangelista has also developed a reputation for being temperamental. In fact, *Vogue* magazine last year honored on Evangelista the dubious honor of listing her in their "bitch" category, which also included former Philippines first lady Imelda Marcos. But many of those close to her say that people are overrating her determination and occasionally contentious efforts to control her public image with声明 and bitchiness. And leading New York fashion photographer Gerth Adens: "They talk about Linda because they enjoy her success." Adds Mar, "She is very tough but very professional, and she expects you to be 100-percent good all the time."

Evangelista acknowledges that she has a reputation for being tough, but she adds that

she has to be firm because she treats herself as a business that can be destroyed if the practices goes downhill. Said Evangelista: "I do my job really well and I never make mistakes, and I expect people to do their jobs as well as I do." She added: "I'm tough on people, but they have a bad picture of me out there. People are going to say, 'Oh, Linda doesn't look so good.' I have to watch out for myself."

For the most part, Evangelista has managed to maintain a scandal-free reputation in an industry that worships sex and glamour. But she did fail that is April, 1990, when she visited the Roxy, a huge night club in lower Manhattan.



*Evangelista's billboard:
a highlight of a very remarkable
journey to the pinnacles*

she could just how much she was in the public eye. The Roag has a giant vanity bags from the casting in the middle of the dance floor. With photographs, postcards, and autographs clumped around, while her close friend, supermodel Christy Turlington, stood behind her with her shoulder hiked up and a smile. The available photographs of the two appeared in the city's tabloids the following Monday. Evangelista declined to discuss the incident, saying only, "That was the only time we're out that year, but every time I pick up a paper now, they tell me where I've had lunch or dinner."

Rumors: Shortly after the swing incident, rumors circulated that Evangelists and Terlinguau were having a liaison affair. But Evangelists told Marisol that she and Terlinguau started the rumor themselves because they were envious of the media's intense interest in their love. She added that the rumor spread quickly and that the pair were actually "over it," a term used to describe the practice of some homosexual-oriented responses to public

gallery distinct, which Evangelists has filled with soldiers and stained glass.

While her beautiful skin still appears flawless in a schoolgirl's Evangelista says she can already see the end of her career: "There's a check hanging over my head," she said. "I may not have the spouse of doing the job for 10 years, so I'm trying to seize the moment of it now." But Elton's Having said that while Evangelista will not be able to leave the career she loves, she will be able to leave the industry. She no longer wants to peek through stacks of the backs of 20-year-old models. As a result, she may be able to extend her career longer than most great models have in the past. But even the low range as the world's top model ends modestly—*one more*—she means that she would be satisfied. "I just wanted to be a model and a really good one," says Evangelista. "I've been around for seven years, and that's far more than I planned for."

THE PENNSYLVANIA, in New York City

FROM REBEL TO RUNWAY

The famous brown-haired, 6-foot-4 woman sitting at the tall, well-set table in the garden restaurant of Montreal's venerable Rita-Corbino Hotel is undergoing an astounding metamorphosis. Just three years ago, the 17-year-old Yvonne Guérin was described as "sleek" and "dressed simply in black. I once dressed black to the tips of my black-painted toenails." But at Rita-Corbino, the well-known winter haven never seemed so healthy and living proof gained her a new lease on life. She basked in her temporary popularity. Few people in the restaurant knew that the once troubled singer is now one of the most sought-after models to the world. And as she showed off the new, inexpensive designs she'd been wearing on a white chaise placed in front of her, Guérin seemed prepared for her future career to end. "I'm 30 years old and just want to make enough money to live," she said. Guérin, "because I do not know what this will all be over."

Setting. Although she is almost unknown on the streets of Paris, she is a local icon, whose face she wears on posters and postcards. She is the talk of Miles and Paris people, and she is the study of the striking fine-tooth comb model for her estrogen. Gisèle, who is known as the do-it-yourself queen of Paris, is a woman who simply is. She is a woman who makes modeling clothes for such trendsetting fashion houses as Paris-based Chanel and Dior and Christian Dior. As well, she now regularly appears in the pages of top international fashion magazines. She earns \$10,000 per year for a few hours' work, by advertising her modeling services in Paris. She has also recently become a management consultant to the French fashion designer Bernhard, owner of Moustache's Management (inc.), who helped her enter in 1989. "It was only a year before she was a major star," says Bernhard.

Gloss, who speaks with the confidence of someone twice the product of a mixed marriage he is a Moslem from Pakistan, as is Leed, a German. Together, the couple came from Canada in 1979 and that as a child growing up in middle-class west end, she was classmates with *Patricia*.
Becoming a mother, the wife and for a short time principal of St. Paul's Catholic High School in London, Ontario, Gloss "was a fixture for her up. She kind of never got along with younger kids

A color photograph of a woman with long, wavy, light-colored hair. She is wearing a black, low-cut top and is seated on a light-colored sofa. She is looking directly at the camera with a serious, intense expression. The lighting is soft, and the background is slightly blurred.

Yanninen also has a quickly created a profile as an authority of beautiful and highly competitive women

But this dramatically changed Ghosn's life in July 1999, when Edward Lazear, president

shows. The atmosphere is so intense that established models push and shove newcomers. But Gossen said that now she is accepted in her area right. She added: "A lot of people who were mean to me when I first started are now in one now."

Despite her sudden success and rapidly mounting wealth, Glaser says that she has hardly had time to speculate on her money. She has an apartment at Macharanda that she decorated herself, and her only major expenditure last year was a \$3,000 super-chopper exercise machine, which she uses to keep her legs in shape. And she exhibits a astonishing modesty about her success. "There are thousands of girls out there who could be doing my job," said Glaser. "You have to be the right shape at the right time." For Glaser, walking next to Jose Del Torro's hair salons was the right time and place to launch a spectacular career.

and *keep a fight away that she would do really well.*"

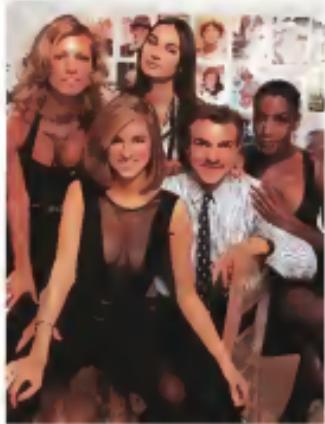
THE MIDAS TOUCH

HOW A HUNTER FINDS AND MARKETS HIS STARS

From an early age, Elmer Olsen had an eye for beautiful girls. When he was a boy, he and his family traveled from their farm near Arcola, Sask., about 160 km northeast of Regina, for picnics every Sunday. Then, young Elmer would head for a nearby dugout to sit and watch the baseball games, recalls Olsen. "My mother and I sat there, when I was about 13, I said, 'How come all the girls in the dugouts look so different from the girls around here?'" Now, at 42, the former farm boy is one of the most important model scouts in Canada. And without knock-on pickup winners, he is the man that keeps inspiring Canadian models want to meet.

Olsen's job is the envy of many. He travels on the Toronto subway system, he says, "because that's where young people are." He usually sits in restaurants and acknowledges that his eyes are always drawn to the "Blue Jays" baseball games that he regularly attends. He is on the lookout for girls with what he calls "model potential." "I don't think it's sex," said Olsen in his downtown Toronto office. "You never know who's going to be the next big thing." And over the years, he has built up a reputation for having a never-fail eye. "Elmer has consistently produced one beautiful model after another," said Luis Herzig, vice-president of the New York City-based Elite Modelling Management Corp., the world's largest agency. "He has had a lot to do with increasing the popularity of Canadian models."

Talent: For Olsen, scouting for beautiful women was a natural progression from his career as a handysize. Not only did he have a popular Toronto hair salon, but he frequently went on cut-out assignments for a hair-products manufacturer and for fashion magazines, including *Chatelaine* and *Playgirl*. His editorial clients came in only on rare occasions, but his talent as a handysize. He advised them on prospective models called from the many talented young women who crossed his path. Then, in 1985, he sold his salon and established himself as a full-time scout. He made his first independent discovery at a baseball game, just



Olsen with four of his models
with his hands, he is the man most
inspiring models want to meet

for a photo session and saw the pictures to Elmer, recalled Olsen. "They showed me and said, 'This girl is incredible!'" The girl, Karen Campbell, who was then 27 years old and a recent high-school graduate, went on to a successful career in Paris.

Since then, Olsen has devoted himself to the search. He goes to high-school fashion shows and popular student fairs. His whereabouts have to do with his work. To avoid rejections, he simply hands a potential client a business card and tells her that if she is interested, she should have one of his parents call his office. But he is honest: he tries to put what he looks for into words. "A great agent has to like all kinds of girls," said Olsen. "Personally, I'm attracted to girls who look a little bit unusual, who have that little bit of something that the other girls don't have." He added, "Now, there's a real craze for a little bit of edgy, a little bit of

this, a little bit of that—but you can't put your finger on what it is. And that's the type of girl that I really like."

Style: Olsen now represents about 60 young women and 15 men through Elmer Olsen Models Inc., the company that he started in October, 1990. His work closely fits with his models' parents and helps the models develop their style and increase their portfolios. He charges for agreements in other countries. In countries other than about half of his clients remain in Toronto, while the others travel to France, the United States and Japan. Like most agents, Olsen receives five per cent of a model's earnings—but of the country, and 15 to 20 per cent of what the model earns in Canada. The only part of the job that Olsen says he does not like is when a girl wants to be a model but does not have what it takes. "There are some girls who aren't right for the business," said Olsen. "They don't have that certain inner strength and they lack being able to put themselves together." He added, "I made up my mind when I got into this business that I would be an honest as I could so I could live with myself."

At 42, Olsen practices a regimen of games and board-hunting 12- and 13-year-old girls, the most people would pass on the street without giving a second glance. Seconds later, he shows photographs of what the young women look like now. "Elmer has always had eyes," said John Mackay, the former editor of *Toronto Life* magazine and now a fashion industry consultant. "And he has refined it over time. He not only has an eye for beauty, but he has a sense of what will sell."

Olsen, who is not married, says that he believes everyone has three careers in their lives. He already has a career and a hairdresser, and model scouting is where he says he wants to stay. "I'd like to get girls started, and that's what I like the best," he said. "My parents always taught me that you must always do what you do best." As Olsen's many discoveries attest, he has done as well as them as by himself.

NORA UNDERWOOD

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GULP.



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Let's start with the lively, lured shopping of the **Handy Chopper**. Takes up very little space and chops up all its products many times its size. Next in line, our pasta generator

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LADIES' SKATING AT ITS BEST

■ THE STARS OF THE STADIUM

When bubbly Elizabeth Manley earned silver after her Olympic silver medal performance captured the hearts of Canadians, many people thought that the ladies' skating well had run dry in Canada. But it's a deep, well, and now, exciting talent is continually surfacing.

In the last three years, three very different skaters have held the national title, but the current Canadian champion, Josée Chouinard, may just be the one to lead Canada to Albertville with her infectious attitude and an arsenal of triple jumps.

The spunky skater from Laval, Quebec, defeated American Holly Cook, then ranked third in the world, at the 1990 State Cup and went on to claim the Canadian title a few months later. She then packed her

determination and strong technical abilities off to Munich, where she placed sixth in her first World Championships. Now, she has the pressure of being Canadian champion to contend with, but according to her agent, Kevin Albrecht, she's working for consistency this season and her goal is to hold onto her national title and make the Olympic team.

"Josée is an incredible athlete and she's aware of how her sport has evolved. You have to do triple jumps. She's got the triple lutz, the loop and flip and is now working on a triple triple combination," he says.

After the Worlds, the media attention became uncontrollable. And once the activity outside the rink starts to affect training, that's when a smart athlete turns to an agent. Albrecht, who also represents three-

time world champion Kerr Browning, says the charismatic skater is still mostly in demand for appearances in Quebec, but "it certainly helped that she won her title out west."

The rapid changes at the top of Canadian ladies' skating, so different from previous years, are just a sign of things to come. Either this year, the



Kerr Browning



Josée Chouinard

Canadian Figure Skating Association, aided by monies from the Canadian Olympic Association's Endowment Fund and a bequest specified for junior development, established the Junior National Team Program. For its first season the team has approximately 50 skaters on its roster, who are expected to markedly increase the sport's competitive base in the future.

During their two-year team stint, the skaters attend annual training camps, are eligible for international assignments, and receive team uniforms and medical/scientific and financial support.

"It's the first time we have been able to fund junior development to this extent," says David Done, CSA Director General. "We hope that it will ensure a continual flow of talented skaters to the senior program."

But for the moment, at least in the ladies' singles, there are enough seniors bombing it out for the two spots on the Olympic Team. Thanks to Chouinard's top 10 placing in Munich, Canada is eligible to send two skaters.

Edmonton's Lisa Sergeant had similar results to Chouinard. She took the Canadian title in 1989 and placed sixth at her first Worlds, but then met with some stiff opposition last year. A runner-up at the nationals, she then slipped to 10th in March. But the cool-tempered skater, whose elegance and grace are amplified by her slender frame, must not be underestimated. She is buoyed constantly by her training partners, world champions Browning and American Kristi Yamaguchi, not to mention coach Michael Janick.

Tanya Binger, who trains at the Kerry Letts school in Kitchener, Ontario and Toronto's Karen Preston are also contenders for the two Olympic spots. While all eyes were on

Manley in 1988, Binger claimed the junior national title, which earned her steady climb up the Canadian ladder. She went from ninth in 1989 to third last year, and has desires on higher ground for this year. Preston, a national champion in 1988, is technically a very strong skater.

While the names of Canada's two rookie Olympic team members may be unknown, their competition is not. American Yamaguchi, Toya Hading and Nancy Kerrigan landed a triple sweep in Munich, and Jill

Trenary, who was injured last year, is on the comeback trail. Also not to be ruled out is former World Champion Midori Ito of Japan. While her athletic ability and stupendous jumps are revered worldwide, she will most likely go into the history books for her two horrifying spills in Munich: one over the boards into a TV crew, and one collision with another skater during a warm-up. All that and she went on to claim fourth.

Stay tuned to the Royal Bank Canadian Figure Skating Championships January 15-19 to see who will represent Canada. And then cheer them on as they take on the world.



Lisa Sergeant

feet
feet
feet
Let their feet bring you to yours!

yours!
yours!
yours!

Thrill to the drama of Canada's top figure skaters competing for a place on the Canadian Olympic Team. Don't miss the beauty and excitement of the Royal Bank Canadian Figure Skating Championships on CTV, January 17, 18, and 19.



ROYAL BANK

AIDS in the comics

Debate rages over a new safe-sex guide

During the past several years, the growing amount of information about the AIDS virus—and how to avoid it—has become widespread among homosexuals, one of the highest-risk groups. Still, experts have expressed concern that other sexual-risk groups are not getting the same kind of shout from the media as they are against the fatal disease. But it's now, for the first time, to reach those groups that's stirred controversy in Montreal. It is a comic book designed by a team at the Montreal General Hospital that is aimed at teaching safe sexual practices to street youth. The 28-page, sexually explicit publication, financed by a \$41,000 federal grant, is peppered with swearwords and French street jargon known as *gagal*. "Some people may not be in favor of our approach," says Deborah Bosney, a spokeswoman for the hospital's department of community health. "But we have recognized that it's not easy to send a public-health message to this target group. So we didn't issue our words."

The message is no longer being delivered, however, as the hospital last week suspended distribution in response to a growing public outcry. But Bosney says that the point of the exercise was not to send a message to teenagers but to a language they would understand and with cultural references they would respond to. Like other health-care specialists, Bosney says that minority youth, including runaways, high-school dropouts, prostitutes and the urban poor, are extremely vulnerable to contracting AIDS, which causes AIDS. Added Bosney: "This high-risk group is not found in the conventional channels of information, through the educational system or even television." She added: "They do not read very well, and they are certainly not going to walk into a health clinic and pick up an anti-treatment pamphlet."

Proponents of the publication, titled *The It Game* (Read It! Entertaining for "pals"), say that the comic book is purposefully crass to grab the attention of rebellious adolescents, that critics say that it is pornographic. "The language is vulgar and the tone and style of the publication is disgusting," says Jean Dufresne, a columnist with the daily tabloid *Le Journal de*



Adrien (left), Bosney: the booklet does not mind words

publication's author. "There are limits to what one can write in a publication like this," says Dufresne's assistant, Marie-Claire Guérin. "A maximum of discourse could have been shown."

It's a game is a surreal story about two teenagers named Bob and Natalie. In a world at a rock concert, Natalie and her friends discuss the pros and cons of using condoms and spermacidal jelly, which decrease the risk of contracting the AIDS virus. Meanwhile, Bob and his friends play video games in

an arcade and talk about their sexual encounters. On the last two pages of the comic, the couple's sex life culminates in full color as both teenagers pull condoms out of their pockets and conclude: "This way we can make love to the max."

To ensure that the comic book was appropriate for its audience, the hospital's department of community health conducted four small focus groups of drug-injected young people between the ages of 12 and 17. Letier, a professional animator and songwriter, questioned other teenagers about language, script, action sequences, illustrations and readability. Said Dr. Alain Adrien, co-ordinator of the hospital's centre for AIDS studies: "It has been well documented that this type of project works well elsewhere. It has been done in Australia and in Europe, but we couldn't simply take their product. We had to develop our own that responded to the culture of Quebec's street kids."

Others emphasize an important need to inform young Montrealers about the dangers of HIV infection. Dr. Catherine Boskovic, an epidemiologist who is severely involved in AIDS research, says that two-thirds of all AIDS cases among Canadian women occur in the province of Quebec. "Where about five per cent of intravenous drug users in British Columbia have the AIDS virus, 10 to 15 per cent of drug users in Quebec are infected," Boskovic said. "These street kids do a lot of risky things with alcohol, drugs and sex. And that's why we have the responsibility to send them the message that would allow them to practice safe sexual behavior."

Despite last week's suspension, more than half of the 15,000 copies of *It's a Game* have been in circulation since early October. Bosney emphasizes that the books were never being dropped off in corner stores for anyone to pick up. Rather, social workers from as many as 50 agencies and community organizations working in the downtown area were handing them out directly to individuals. "The comic book is a tool being used by street workers who go into the streets, parks and crack bars," said Bosney. Along with the comic books, the department of community health sent questionnaires to community and social workers in an effort to determine the publication's effectiveness. Meanwhile, the debate over whether the comic should even have been created continues to rage.

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To touch the sky

Two men solve the riddle of bird flight

The upholding was, that felt a soaring back.
Dived deep, and now leaps in space.
The youth in rose his mighty pinions, shone,
His feather pure, no longer nor he takes,
O' feather, father, on he comes to cry,
Down to the sea he bounded from on high.

—Orval, *Metamorphosis* (xxi 8)

Mankind was fascinated by flight long before the Icarus of Greek mythology with wings of feathers and was more than 5,000 years ago. But like the daring Icarus, who defied his father and flew too close to the sun, where the warm wings melted, efforts to imitate the flapping flight of birds have crashed in before. When Orville Wright made his historic flight near Kitty Hawk, N.C., on Dec. 17, 1903, it was a short-lived success. And most inventors have long since given up trying to create an aircraft that flies like its wings. But James DeLaurier, a professor of aerospace engineering at the University of Toronto's Institute for Aerospace Studies, and Jeremy Harris, a principal research engineer at the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, have spent two decades trying to solve the riddle of bird flight. And this fall, they succeeded. Their full-motion-controlled ornithopter, powered by a one-horsepower piston engine, flapped about from a hill near Toad Head, north of Toronto, flew for 1½ minutes and touched down into aviation history. Declared DeLaurier: "As far as we are aware, it's the first engine-powered flapping flight ever."

The violent flapping motion of DeLaurier and Harris's invention makes it unlikely that a larger model would ever pig the commercial air routes. But the two scientists' research produced computer models that have helped to shed new light on how birds fly. They have already put these programs to use. They tested the flight worthiness of a model glider that California-based AeroVironment Inc. built. And the ornithopter has captured the imagination of aviation enthusiasts. As more crews tried the plane's first flight, and the two de-

velopers plan to display a larger, sleeker version at Expo '92 in Seville, Spain. Said AeroVironment vice-president Jim Morris: "It was an interesting and very difficult problem to solve, and says a lot about the persistence and ingenuity of its inventors."

The ornithopter's successful debut, in fact, followed 20 years of trials, crashes and short-tempered problems. In the late 1960s, Harris said, he was convinced that most of the



DeLaurier with the ornithopter: the project captured the imagination of aviation enthusiasts

subsequent work behind fixed-wing and helicopter flight had been exhausted—and he decided to pursue uncharted territory. When DeLaurier went to work at the Battelle institute in 1973, Harris joined someone who shared his interests, and the two began their long collaboration.

That hobby soon took up most of their spare time and, eventually, about \$8,000 of their own money. "We had a real tiger by the tail," said DeLaurier. The men abandoned their side jobs and developed a computer program to juggle the many variables that went into the design. They tested their first models in a miniature wind tunnel in Harris's basement. After DeLaurier went to Toronto in 1984, the two continued their research long-distance. Harris worked on a drive mechanism while DeLaurier tested various wings at a larger wind tunnel in Toronto. Then, with de-

signs, Harris travelled to Ontario for test flights. They faced many obstacles. "Things would break," said DeLaurier. "Shafts would twist, belts would snap and things would fly off here and there." These were times when the two disagreed on how solving the problem. Declared Harris: "The moment of one sees that it's cracked up just a little bit of hand. When that happens, you have to make a choice: drop it and let that innovation go, or hang on by your fingernails. We chose to hang on."

Given time and money, they managed to solve the crisis. In the 1980s, Italian aeronaut Leandro di Vico made ornithopter dreams a reality by flapping flying machines. And in the late 1980s, designers had to pay attention to a new kind of rubber bands that no one had been able to create a heavier, engine-powered model. Flap-wing is easier—the wings only have to provide the lift to keep the plane afloat, while the power to move it is supplied by propellers on your back. "If we do it bird style," said Harris, "we have to combine the lifting and the

propelling in the same motion by flapping the wings." Harris and DeLaurier finally designed a 10-foot wing made up of three panels. On the downstroke, the middle panel over the plane's back moves up, causing the two outer panels to pivot down. On the upstroke, the outer panel moves down and the side panels pivot up. The countermeasures of the panels proved key to keeping the plane afloat.

The ornithopter is unlikely to revolutionize aerospace theory, but it has generated much interest. It is a少年's age-old dream of flapping-wing flight, said DeLaurier. "It touches something inside of people that says, 'This is what we really had in mind.' " Five millennia after the mythic Icarus fell into the sea, science has finally caught up with legend.

SUZANNE KINGSMILL is *Post* Head



Nancy B.'s parents leaving the courtroom: a patient's right, or euthanasia?

JUSTICE

The right to die

A court hears a woman's desperate plea

While many Canadians have yet to decide what they want for Christmas, DeLaurier's decision, which may take her weeks to render, could determine to what extent a person has the right to refuse treatment. Although Quebec's Civil Code specifies a right, Elliot Donin, hospital officials and Nancy B.'s doctor, Daniel MacLean, denied her request, saying that they could be prosecuted under the federal Criminal Code for assisting a suicide. But MacLean, a former physician who also said that if the court grants her patient's problem, she would suggest treatment even though she respects the act of euthanasia.

Critics of euthanasia express concern that a decision in favor of Nancy B. could set a dangerous precedent. They point out that most people who opt to refuse life support treatment, Nancy B. in particular, are terminally ill. And like other end-of-life cases, whose treatment is a chronically ill patient is suspended and where heavily sedated patients may take several days to die. Nancy B. will suffice minutes after the machine is turned off. "You feed up with living on a respirator," Nancy B. told *Post* in the hallway of her cramped hospital room. "It's no longer a life."

The hospital hearing came during three days of testimony last week in a case that challenges

bioethical ethics and Canadian law. Critics say that DeLaurier's decision, which may take her weeks to render, could determine to what extent a person has the right to refuse treatment. Although Quebec's Civil Code specifies a right, Elliot Donin, hospital officials and Nancy B.'s doctor, Daniel MacLean, denied her request, saying that they could be prosecuted under the federal Criminal Code for assisting a suicide. But MacLean, a former physician who also said that if the court grants her patient's problem, she would suggest treatment even though she respects the act of euthanasia.

According to transcripts, DeLaurier told Nancy B. during the hearing in her hospital room that "it's going to be more difficult to give my decision after knowing you know." He said that he had two doubts about Nancy B.'s request, and added that he would be thinking of her during Christmas. Considering the precedents that his decision could set, DeLaurier will clearly have much to think about.

JAMES BRACKEN and
BARRY CALM in Montreal

But most medical ethicists support a patient's right to refuse treatment. Rev. George Chapman, chairman of the ethics committee at Calgary General Hospital, and that Nancy B.'s wishes run contrary to his personal beliefs, but he added: "What if a patient is capable of understanding, then I think that we have the human right to refuse treatment." Dr. Edward Keay, a associate professor at McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, agreed: "The control of death lies here but it is not a decision for the doctors, although their opinions are important," he said. "The choice has to be the patient's, no matter how much that challenges the values and principles of others."

Despite the case's compelling medical and legal issues, several expert observers expressed pessimism over whether the case ever got to court. They say that similar situations that arise in other hospitals are usually settled directly among patients, families and doctors, and that the hospitals usually do not block patients' requests as long as the patient is considered mentally competent. According to Keay, that practice is common in cancer wards where terminally patients opt to refuse further chemotherapy. Chapman said that similar cases that have arisen at Calgary General have been resolved without having to go to court. And Nancy B.'s lawyer, Anne Lapointe, said in her closing argument that her client's request was not for euthanasia. "The stopping of a treatment is not the cause of death," she argued. "The cause of death is the illness."

Because of her request for anonymity, little is known about Nancy B. According to MacLean, she wakes up each morning at about 9 a.m. and exercises before feed her dog. She spends the rest of the day watching television or listening to the radio. Although she has no movement beyond her head, she can sit up and is often rocked by discomfort from repeated seizures, rashes and infections. She has complete loss of function. MacLean says, Nancy B. is pain and consciousness. She has tried to encourage her to open her eyes and to speak, but she has not been able to do so. She has also tried to encourage her to smile and to give the proceeds to charity. "She loved people," her mother told *Post* in an emotion-charged appeal. "She was someone with character, who always knew what she wanted."

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Baseball's annual guessing game

BY TRENT FRAYNE

Early in the baseball life of Jack Kent Cooke, the most ardent fan of body transformations into the keepers of his major-league franchises, the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League, Cooke, 59, who now owns and operates the immensely successful Washington Redskins of the National Football League, was, in 1956, an emerging tycoon who owned a Toronto radio station and a couple of magazines and was on his way to becoming even richer than a 1990s superstar.

Before he got his septet belt chafing, then, as an up-tight, Cooke acquired three just-past-their-prime players: Merv Bishop, who had just won a home run title for the Braves in the 1948 World Series, Cliff Morgan, who had made it to two World Series with the New York Yankees and Les Perring, a poly-poly four-basis man who had struck 25 batters in four years with Cleveland. "There," pronounced Cooke each time he landed one of these fellows and sat back expectantly to watch each newcomer lead the way to the promised land.

Alas, it doesn't work that way in baseball. What a guy did last season is not always a clue to what he'll do this season. Each of Cooke's announced acquisitions failed to exceed the Maple Leafs from their unassisted torque.

His reach has changed since, a fact that Pat Gillick is aware of this week in Miami Beach, where his team's annual winter避藏 begins on Friday and the game's cast-breadth music trades and peace-fair agents players. Gillick is executive president of the Toronto Blue Jays, the man's anchorman since its inception in 1977. His maturing baseball has made the Blue Jays the most popular team in the American League since 1949. In the last three years, they have won 554 games and lost 489, sharing the Oakland A's, who won 524 and lost 513, and the Boston Red Sox 1962-93.

But now, as with Jack Cooke 40 years ago, Gillick wants to make his team better by adding a body or two. The Blue Jays have developed a

batting, but 22 home runs, win the league's most valuable player award and lead the Braves into the World Series against the Twins.

The Twins? Well, they were the worst team in the AL West in 1995, and accordingly, they collected Jack Morris, then 35 years old and the survivor of 14 seasons in the Detroit bantam, Tiger Stadium. In 1996, he had only six wins while losing 14, and in 1990 he had 15 wins and 14 losses. On top of which Jack wanted \$4 million for his services of last year.

The Twins, though, came up with the money, and Morris, finding in a career play-pen called the Metrodome, and restricted the Blue Jays to 15 wins and 18 losses. He could the Blue Jays twice in the five-game playoff and then was the hero of the World Series, striking 19 accurate images to into the clincher 3-0.

Who can imagine two less likely catalysts for a winning season than Morris and Piniella? Accordingly, who can presume to know how to fill the holes that produce a winner? Pat Gillick, a proven builder, goes by the overall sound:

"When a player with consistently good numbers has a bad year, you look for a reason." Pat says. "Have his skills diminished? Was there an injury factor? Was there a personality conflict?"

A year ago, Gillick filled a youngish outfield by trading for Deron White, a left field centre fielder for the California Angels whose average had started strongly at .299 to a bloodless .213. "Our scouting said the skills were there and there didn't appear to be an injury factor," Gillick recalls. "We concluded that reports of animosity between him and the manager, Doug Eddick, were accurate so we made the trade."

When reacquired with a 10-year deal, White, at the last minute, had to take a 100-game and 17-hour road trip. He broke 35 bones and developed a toe injury before leading the pack of American League catchers defensively.

Always, before Gillick makes a deal he confers with the manager, Cito Gaston, and one of the Blue Jays' seven jerseys of success. This winter, seeking a starting pitcher and a designated hitter, he evaluations three players—the inside-leftie Tim Conigliaro, a free agent who pitched for the Blue Jays last season, and veteran slagger Donn Whetford and Bobbie Morris, both free agents.

He is asked why. "Because," who were ranked 13 wins and 13 losses last season and had salary \$3.4 million? "He's consistent," Gillick replies. "He gives you innings, a good set or seven every time out, providing rest for the other pitchers. It's the guys who don't give consistency who tell you."

Gillick likes Donn Whetford as a man in spite of a \$4-million contract and the fact that Dave is 45. He is asked why. "He still has his skills," Gillick says.

As for Timo Mäkitalo, a switch-hitting slugger, who turns 36 in February, Gillick showed no interest. He was asked why. "We think his skills have deteriorated." A few days later, the New York Mets list down \$1.5 million to sign Mäkitalo to a two-year contract.

And so it goes, a guessing game based on past performances that, as Jack Kent Cooke discovered 40 years ago, often turn out to be mostly meaningless.

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LIVE AID FOR THE HUNGRY

Tom Jackson of Whistler is known as a tireless crusader on behalf of the city's homeless. This week, the 42-year-old actor, who has appeared in such movies as *Legends* and *Clearcut*, is holding his fourth annual Hunger Carol benefit. The CBC's *Paper Gown* will host the concert, which features Jackson singing the title song. In addition, Jackson's Mum's Carol Christmas dinner has sold more than 10,000 tickets in Whistler alone. Said the singer, who expects the benefit to raise \$16,000 to buy food: "It's a band-aid solution, but until someone finds a cure, just try to stop the bleeding."



Jackson: singing for someone else's supper



An innocent sexuality

As a result of the blockbuster *Cape Fear*, actress Juliette Lewis is in raving hot in Hollywood. In the movie, Lewis, 18, plays a confused 15-year-old who finds herself attracted to a lewd detective (played by Robert De Niro). She's been offered her first movie role: "She is innocent. She's very shy and doesn't know it." Besides De Niro, *Cape Fear's* cast also includes veterans actors Nick Nolte and Jessica Lange. But the young actress says that she never felt intimidated on the set. Added Lewis, who stars opposite Woody Allen in his upcoming film: "I'm not scared of people who are excellent at what they do."

—Lewis: not scared

Born to skate

As the daughter of a professional hockey player, Kelly Kelly started skating before she was two years old. But in 1987, a man set fire to her home, destroying her dreams of competing in the Olympics. Said the daughter of former Maple Leaf star Leoene (Red) Kelly: "Nineteen years of training, and one injury wrecks my career." Kelly decided instead to audition for the Ice Caps. Now, she is dazzling audiences as a principal dancer in the show. And Kelly says that she likes show business better than competitive. She added: "The enjoyment you receive from performing is glorious."



Kelly: a fortuitous injury

Taking the gloves off

Last week at the Genie Awards in Toronto, film producer Robert Lantos won the Air Canada Award for his outstanding contribution to Canadian film-making. But the outspoken Lantos, chairman of Alliance Communications film company, was clearly in a combative mood. His lengthy acceptance speech severely criticized Canadians for losing "national self-respect." The Hungarian-born Lantos, who co-produced this year's best-picture Genie winner, *Black Robe*, even took *Canada* to task for its selection of "uninspired turkeys"



of "in-flight movies." Said Lantos: "How much longer until we can finally see the best Canadian film on the Maple Leaf airline, instead of imported sequels and uninteresting turkeys?" And he added: "How much longer before Canadian magazine feature Canadian performers on their covers, instead of regurgitating *Madame's* stories?"

FOREIGN SERVICE

After the 1956 Soviet invasion of Hungary, Jack Pickersgill, then minister of citizenship and immigration under Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, choreographed the evacuation of 25,000 Hungarian refugees to Canada. With the fall of Communist regimes across Eastern Europe, the Hungarian government has announced that it will present the centone side to Prime Minister MacKenzie King with one of that country's highest civilian honors, the Middle Cross of the Order of the Republic of Hungary. Pickersgill, 86, who is writing his memoirs in Ottawa, said MacKenzie's: "I have all the plaudits I could get hold of and we paid their way." He added: "They've been grateful to me ever since. I still get invited to Hungarian events every year."



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Cukor (left), Chiversky: emotionally young love give way to a triple-birth-and-death story

FILMS

Home for Christmas

Family fables dominate the holiday season

Director Steven Spielberg has said that moviemaking is a "childlike" occupation which he "never grew out of." And it is fitting that the movie treated as the holiday season's most likely hit is *Home*, Spielberg's extravagant review of the Peter Pan legend, starring Robin Williams and Dakota Fanning. A \$75-million gem of a movie scheduled to set off North American theaters on Dec. 13, *Home* is everything that Hollywood currently tells its preteen children: regressive, whimsical and unabashed nostalgia for childhood-savvy visitors. It is the Spielberg as a host of Christmas movies about children who overcame divorce (A *Home* for Christmas, bereavement (*My Girl*), homophobia (*Carly*)) and the like. And it is everywhere, even lurking beneath the black-and-white veneer of *The Addams Family*, the movie inspired by the 1960s TV series about the ghoulish next door and *The New Santa* cartoons that preceded it. In the cold, lonely, monochromatic *Home*, Hollywood has turned the family bench into a new Narnia, an oasis of lost innocence in a world rocked by separation and uncertainty.



Nielsen (left), Borch: scheming to reunite parents where America went wrong, where the social fabric survived and thrived come undone.

responsible for her mother's death, from complications following Vida's birth.

My Godfather parallel romances for parents and children. She by (Uncle Leo) Casals, a new commentator at Harry's funeral party, puts color in the book's circles for the first time since his wife's death. Vida is jealous. Meanwhile, she is attracted with a roving-writing teacher (Gérard Dumas) who is three times her age. But she develops a more practical romance with her shy friend Thomas J., portrayed by an understated Matisse Colon.

Colon's first scene since *Home Alone*, *My God!* is bound to attract a legion of young fans. But they may be in for a shock: Colon takes a backseat to Chérémie, the movie's real star. His performance is irresistible, and Apichatpong's film has had an expanded range of appeal, thanks to solid, well-acted scenes. The parents should prepare their children for the fact that *My God!* is a far cry from *Home Alone*. After an hour of gentle comedy, a child's death turns it into a triple-hucky sub story. The movie's producers have filled their preteeners' siesta with endorsements from child psychologists. But, despite claims of sensitivity, *My God!* is an exercise in carnivish sentiment, an exploitation picture for the whole family. It objectives an adorable little human, even making fun of her first menstruation. Transparantly manipulating emotion, it also trivializes death. The early-1970s setting, meanwhile, allows for a plodding sound track and some gracious parades of happy culture.

The *Adolescent Family* offers a more ful-bridged journey into nostalgia—for adults familiar with either the 1960s TV series or the

Charles Addams cartoon that inspired it. For children, the movie works as a curiously-thrilling, the campily pale flesh of the clan that leaves everything spookier. The best thing about *The Addams Family* is the casting. As Morticia and Gomez, Angela Lansbury and Fred Gwynne make a lovely couple. Portraying a man charac-

ter the society sees thus, Lansbury has a simple story, in which Uncle Fester serves as a dagger in a sheath. But the Addams family turns it to farce. The actress handles a ravenous, an obese doorman, a skeptical swash-buckler and more wholesome black humor involving children. However, it all amounts to no more than a maddening collection of stunts, gags and gags. Some of the gags are funny—but they can be counted on Thig's fingers. A late-Halloween tour gift-wrapped for Christmas, *The Addams Family* does not live up to its packaging.

With so many mediocre movies competing for the family dollar, the field remains wide open for one or two heavyweight comedies. *Beauty and the Beast* is an instant classic of Disney animation, even more enchanting and endearing than its best-seller predecessor released so far. Full of repartee for both adults and children, it is bound to be a huge hit. Meanwhile, next week's opening of *Hook* remains keenly anticipated. With big stars, a big budget and the world's box-office champion (Spider-Man) behind the cameras, it is the clearest

od blackbuster. To be considered a success, it will need to earn more than \$200 million. With the price of admissions having soared almost out of reach, Hollywood is looking for the last, last laugh: a movie for the whole family.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON with
ANNE GREGORY in Los Angeles

CARTOONS WITH WIT AND PASSION

Hollywood often has two new cartoon features this holiday season—one from the Old World tradition of Walt Disney, and one from the action-adventure franchise created by producer Steven Spielberg. Disney's *Beauty and the Beast* is the more impressive. Rich with sentiment, passion, humor and song, it has the sweep of a Broadway musical. The animation is top-notch. And its characters appeal because they are human. The movie's been age, however, a beautiful bohemian named Belle, fights off sexual harassment from a blackened under-named Gaston, who insists, "It's not right for a woman to read."

Belle ends up being held captive in a castle by the Beast, a prince transformed into an ogre by a spell that only love can break. She makes friends with a delightful menagerie of enchanted objects. Jointly, it's a fable that celebrates that beauty is good, and a nobility of angels. The movie's lush sound track does not offer a pop hit or a few well-crafted—and clever enough to amuse adults

inventive shapes. A pose from *Cinderella* ("I've got to go, in spurts and in my last inch of lace is covered in lace")—*Beauty and the Beast* is funny, smart and, at the end, gloriously uplifting.

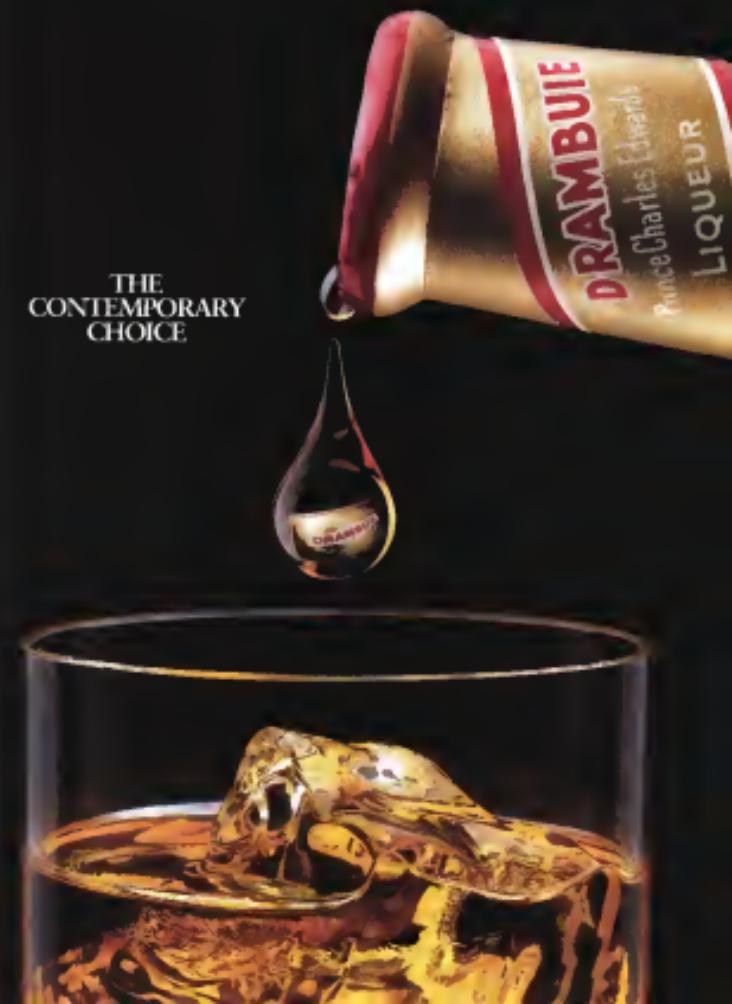
It is hard to compete with Disney magic. But Spielberg challenges Mickey Mouse on his own turf with *Hook*. Once a wimp in the original big movie, the Mississippi family immigrates to America to escape Indian persecution in Europe. Now, a hot-tempered privateer turns the crew from their New York City treatment to a frontier village, actually a giant movingtrap. *Hook* is much better than the original, which was crude, violent and witty. New wits include John Cusack as the villain Cut B. Wield and James Stewart as an old dog named Wylie Bripe. *Hook* may lack that old-time Disney magic. But the lots selected to the senior toro of Sunday morning cartoons, it is a treat.

B. D. J.



Beauty and the Beast: enchantment, passion, humor and song

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BOOKS

Hunting for sex

A 40-year-old wastrel pursues young love

HOW BOYS SEE GIRLS

By David Gilmour
(Random House, 141 pages, \$22.50)

The hero and narrator of *How Boys See Girls*, David Gilmour's comic novel of sexual obsession, is Bo, an unachieving, 40-year-old writer who writes speeches for politicians he does not like. Bo has a drinking problem and, despite the apparent contradiction, a libido that seems to be in permanent overdrive. He rarely misses being a sexual harasser—he likes women



Gilmour: a hero with a libido in overdrive

as much as his ex-wife, and appears to have not the slightest interest in winning power over them. Bo is also like the smart guy who has all the witty lines the decades-long face is looking like "someone had turned up the heat at Madame Tussaud's"; he, too, is a bit of a dork. But he's a likable dork, with a kind of plaguesome charm.

Bo, too, has his quirks. He's a bit of a dork, with a kind of plaguesome charm. There's an weird, a bit of pretension had-been letter. Bo likes to eat and shooting holes in a classic Mercedes, lights and other drug-induced amazons that feels good. But it is refreshing to read for once about a man, not a woman, who is held hostage by an obsessive love. "That's selling her to cold," Bo says wistfully. "It won't do, Bo was like a full-time job." It is that vulnerability, along with Gilmour's strong, irreverent voice, that overrides the portentousness in *How Boys See Girls*, and makes it an armchair read.

JURIE TIMSON

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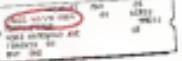
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Dinner (left), Date: a valentine's day celebration of the criminal in everyone

TELEVISION

A grifter gets even

Revenge and riches drive a sexy swindler

GRAND LARCENY
(CBC, Dec. 8 p.m.)

It has been six years since the small-screen swindler of Peter Byley—also known as Polynesia de Blige, Madame de Vere, Fabiosa Beldis, Flora G. Byley and Mrs. Chadwick—was found guilty of several counts of forgery and fraud and sentenced to her maximum and state a penitentiary sentence. The real-life turn-of-the-century con woman and forger Anna Bell from Woodstock, Ont., was the hero of the highly popular 1985 CBC movie *Love and Larceny: Grand Larceny* with a second chapter to Byley's colorful saga. With an exciting cast headed by Jennifer Dale that includes Kenneth Welsh, Sean McKenna and Robert Loggia, the two-hour special shows the sexy swindler still driven by avarice determined to get rich quick—and now equally determined to get revenge.

Love and Larceny is the kind of drama in which both the good guys and the bad break the law, but in which the former are simply more blub. Indeed, when Dolce announces to Byley that she intends to go along with the plan to defraud Kester, even after fading out that Byley has been trying to deceive her, she says: "I guess we all try like we sort of, after a fashion." And when she says we should all know better, a celebration of the criminal in everyone, *Grand Larceny* is a valentine's day addition to the TV Christmas season.

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Murphy (left), Bremner: a radical shift in political and economic directions

BOOKS

Dissecting a deal

Three texts evaluate the Free Trade Agreement

The day was among the most momentous in Canada's recent history, and time was running out. At 5 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1987—four hours before the midnight deadline for agreement on a U.S.-Canada free trade pact—senior Canadian negotiators in Washington placed a call to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa. Their message: a deadlock between the two sides appeared to be beyond resolution. Mulroney and his team then decided to inform Treasury Secretary James Baker, head of the American team, on that fateful weekend, that a concerned Mulroney was about to telephone President Ronald Reagan at his Camp David retreat to seek his views on the situation. Baker, after consulting with the President's staff, and that Mulroney should delay his call until 10 p.m.—by then, the man that Reagan was watching would have concluded. Both sides then decided both drama and authority to G. Bruce Baker and Brian W. Tozer's *Fault & Fury: The Free Trade Story* (Stoddart, 240 pages, \$29.95), one of several books on the FTA to appear this year.

Fault & Fury portrays the entire free trade debate as a "battle" between "two sets of possessives" that caused on comparing various of Canada and created both lots of both and fear of change.¹ The deal that pronounced Canadians for nearly three years exaggerated high feelings on both sides. That passion runs white-hot in two other books by nationalists—

The *Defenders of Canada*, by Mel Hurtig (Stoddart, 266 pages, \$24.95), and *Take Back the Nation*, by Miles Brewin and Bruce Campbell (Merv Pointe, 229 pages, \$20.95). Although the two books can't be said are, first trade is the centerpiece of both. And to these authors, the pact is the emblem of everything that is wrong with a Canada managed by the Mulroney Tories. They conclude that the deal must be abandoned by a new government. Writers Hurtig and Pointe, both professors at Ottawa's Carleton University, tell the story of the FTA from 1985, when the United States was haggling over protectionist congressional bills. And with new, more portentous pressure on the Canadian negotiator than Bremner and Murphy's chief of staff and general David Barnes, it is a fascinating story about intervention among powerful individuals, institutions and events.

The negotiations themselves, write the authors, constituted a "three-ring circus" of conflict and contradiction. In the center was the combat between principal adversaries Bremner and his U.S. counterpart Peter Murphy. In one ring was the spectacle of the federal government juggling with the provinces. In the other ring, the government engaged in a step-by-step with Canadian business leaders. Indeed, the book is especially useful in outlining how Ottawa proceeded over its differences with business to present a united front.

Downrnouth reminds that Canada was outmaneuvered by the United States in negotiations. They write that "Any signatures were not in sync with Canadians" as they could have been with the FTA past, 2001, they give the game away to the Americans.

The agreement, the authors, will benefit Canada, but they point out that it will not work as a country subordinated by distant and distant.

Whether the free trade pact offers Canadians a better or a worse future, the authors of the three books agree on one thing: free trade marked a radical shift in Canada's political and economic directions. The nature of that shift will be the subject of further debate in the coming months and years ahead.

Like the Hurtig book, *Take Back the Nation* is a call to arms, one that suggests that Canadi-

ans are "desperating to extinction." Among other things, the book argues that such widely vaunted instruments of Tory policy in free trade, competitiveness and deregulation "are merely signs of convenience used to mask the real goal—the accumulation of power and wealth" by the government's corporate friends. And like Bremner, the author, national head of the Council of Canadians and Co-ordinator of the People's Commission, conclude that Canadians must now prepare for the next election. "We are just two years away from the most critical general election in Canadian history—the nation-state of Canada will be on the line."

Indeed, both books argue that as individual Canadians who must make necessary changes—through what the authors call "strategic voting" in the next federal election, support ought to go to the stronger of the war or Liberal candidate in any riding if those parties decline that they are aware about reverting the *FTA* agenda.

Fault & Fury on the other hand, in neither apologetic diagnosis nor chiding prescription for change. In their actual *Deal of a lifetime* analysis and by-the-way narrative, Doers and Twiss, both professors at Ottawa's Carleton University, tell the story of the FTA from 1985, when the United States was haggling over protectionist congressional bills. And with new, more portentous pressure on the Canadian negotiator than Bremner and Murphy's chief of staff and general David Barnes, it is a fascinating story about intervention among powerful individuals, institutions and events.

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GLEN ALLEN

Prelude to a slaughter

The Great War's roots were decades deep



Fuzzification is Ottawa's byword

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Dear Dr. Jink, it certainly is prophetic to encounter you on your journalistic mission on the periphery of the present.

Elusive, precisely, the phantomogical periphery of your profound puzzlement on the political predicament.

Well, yes, I can't understand what is going on in Ottawa at this time.

You are welcome to join the club.

I mean, I get the impression that Joe Clark is the prime minister of the moment and the other guy has seemed to disappear.

It seems only fair, Mr. Mulroney, you'll recall, that the leadership of the Progressive Conservatives from Mr. Clark. It is only just that he has now given it back.

What's that? the jewel—only that Mulroney spent a much drier existence?

If you had his popularity rating, you'd wish you could be on Mars. Zimbabwe and Paris and the United Nations are not far enough away. So where does this leave the country, Canada?

It leaves it in the brilliant circumstance of the last minister being run by Joe Clark, who last leadership to Mulroney, the shadow being John Crosbie, who lost his first leadership claim to John Turner, who had lost originally to Pierre Trudeau.

Now all we might be looking at leadership material.

If Eric Letham can, he'll be elected prime minister tomorrow.

Speaking of Letham, *last* he's quietly taking English lessons. At his age, what are his chances of learning to speak English in a fashion that vaguely resembles *aufricht*?

About as much chance as I have of becoming a right end to the Toronto Argonauts.

With you, this is disconcerting. Why did Claude Chastegny quit that parliamentary seat post?

Sebastien Courteau, one of the most serious and intelligent men in the country, suddenly developed a severe case of the diplomatic fits. He found himself mired in an amateur act that couldn't organize a three-house bill route.



So that was the fault of his ex-chief, Diefenbaker?

Of course not. It was the fault of the chap who—dexter, clever—picked her in the first place.

Who might that be?

The fellow who has temporarily forced the prime ministership to Joe Clark. B. Mulroney, having plucked a unusually unprepossessing Quebec stateswoman for one spot, thought it would be a good idea to match her with a "westerner." Who else happened to be a "westerner." If she had one leg and was on welfare it would have been even better. That's the way "clever" politicians think.

What went wrong?

Doofus is a doofus. Bookie Mrs. tends to be aggressively partisan, since they haven't had the common knowledge of their acceptance. There is no way she should have been given such a responsibility.

So?

So, the Diefenbaker-Courteau disaster has done one remarkable thing.

What, pray tell, might that be?

It has made Keith Spicer, leader of the merry band known as the Dead Poofters' Society, look like an organizational genius, capable possibly of running IBM or maybe the Dan Quayle recovery program.

We are really very helpful. But one thing bothers me. One thing sort of bugs me right away at us.

What, pray tell, might that be?

Well, I still have the urge that Clark, the new prime minister, is essentially—an Captain Canada—in charge of this whole process, notwithstanding of course that Mr. Mulroney has urgent interests in Zimbabwe and overseeing the aviation, sports and dragon exports on the other radio station at world-crazed Toronto.

That is true. But you must understand one

thing. Captain Canada had the urge that Clark, the new prime minister, is essentially—an Captain Canada—in charge of this whole process, notwithstanding of course that Mr. Mulroney has urgent interests in Zimbabwe and overseeing the aviation, sports and dragon exports on the other radio station at world-crazed Toronto.

All that is true. Even editorial writers—the guys who come down from the hills after the battle and shout for wounded—understand in their sanity that perhaps Mr. Clark was wrong. What's your point?

My point is that Clark, after taking stock about a certain number of referendum in eastern Quebec, then gave a clear vote on separation, suddenly panicked and reversed himself when his Quebec caucus colleagues reminded him that reference

was a dirty word in the provinces—a reminder of William Lyon Mackenzie King's famous references on conscription. So?

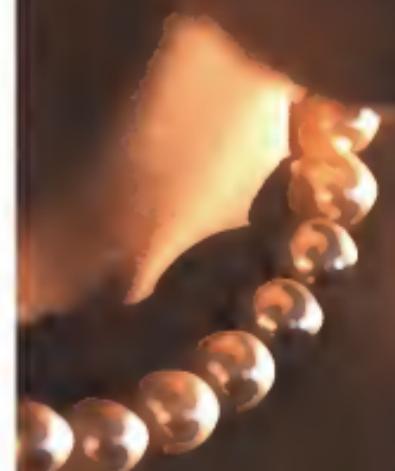
So, it brought into the heads of many people who have memories, and not memory, and know politics, that perhaps the Joe Clark of 1986 is in fact the Joe Clark of circa 1979 and beyond, that his judgment ain't changed all that much.

So what you're saying is that the temporary prime minister is temporarily basted and the guy who has the actual title in overseeing sports results on a commercial radio station at 745 in the morning is a desperate attempt to grasp the "infection" attention of the nation.

You got it.

22gs, Dr. Jink. You're really, this time, blessed for muddification.

No prob. Have faith. Stats approaches.



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